INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I 7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I 8

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 238— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

BARDOLI SARDAR AS CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

CLARION CALL OF MOTHERLAND

—Courtesy: "Tutari."
A woman volunteer, Bombay, sounding the bugle call, reminding citizens of their duty to their country.

NOT A CRACKER FIRED, NOT A LAMP LIGHTED

—:o:—

Bombay's Gloomiest Divali In Living Memory

Not a cracker fired, not a lamp lighted for Divali illumination, that is perhaps the most correct description of this year's Divali which will be remembered by the citizens as the gloomiest festive season in living memory. The streets in the business quarter and the residential areas like Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and Chowpatty wore a gloomy appearance in sharp contrast to the gay and festive garb that the city used to don during Divali. This is an outward symbol of the grim determination of Bombay citizens to carry out the Congress mandate and the heroes of the day are the little kiddies—boys and girls of Bombay, who have put on a voluntary ban on themselves to forego their annual round of fun and merriment. This voluntary abstention on the part of the children has not necessitated any picketing of the cracker shops. These young citizens are so permeated with national spirit that if one of them is tempted to go in for a few annas worth of crackers he is immediately reminded of the Mahatma's mandate. "Don't you know our leader is in jail and he wants us to see through the struggle successfully? The Congress has decreed we shall not celebrate Divali this year", this mild but firm reminder is usually sufficient to bring round the "erring" child.

Another noticeable feature was the sight of the saffron-sarried Desh Sewikas picketing the foreign cloth shops even on Divali days. These women—both young and elderly matrons—had left their hearths and homes on this festive occasion roughing the rigours of a picketer's life on a cup of Irani tea and a slice of bread.

SILENT DIVALI BY NATAL INDIANS.

LONDON, Oct 21.

Peitermaritzburg.—In response to the appeal for curtailment of celebrations of the Hindu festival of Divali in Natal in consideration of political struggle in India, the day passed without any customary demonstrations. The Indian quarters of the city being marked by unusual and significant silence.—Reuter.

New Year Greeting

TO

H. E. THE VICEROY AND OTHER THE MEMBERS

OF THE

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."

"FRIEND."

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT LALBAGH

Miss Somji, Twelfth Dictator Arrested

MRS AVANTIKABAI GOKHLAY TO SUCCEED

20 PERSONS INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE ON TUESDAY

Police opened fire while the Congress meeting at Lal Baug which was held on Tuesday evening was being dispersed. Fortunately there was no casualty.

Prior to opening fire Miss Soofia Somji, the twelfth "Dictator" of Bombay and four more Congress workers including Mr. Padval, the "Dictator" of the "F" Ward and Mr. Kasam Ali Mohamed Ali, editor of the "Congress Bulletin" were put under arrest.

CROWD CHARGED WITH LATHIS

The police charged the crowd with lathis and dispersed it. As a result of the lathi charge about 20 persons were injured. A Congress volunteer Mr. Nan Ramu, who was holding a national flag, was assaulted by a Sergeant and some policemen on his refusing to part with the flag. The police ultimately snatched the tricoloured flag and put the bearer of the flag under arrest.

—:o:—

The firing on the crowd at Parel was a sequel to the meeting which was convened under the auspices of the "War Council" at Lal Baug in the maidan opposite Dinshaw Petit Mill. The Congress workers had raised a small platform and put only two chairs on it. A tricoloured National Flag was fluttering on the dais. People began to collect at the place from 5-30 p.m.

LATHI BRIGADE ARRIVES.

At 5-30 p.m. 100 policemen armed with lathis, two dozen armed police, half a dozen sergeants and some police officers under Superintendent Smith of the Byculla Police Station arrived on the scene and posted themselves at a corner of the maidan.

'ZENDA UNCHA RAHE HAMARA.'

There was a small crowd near the dais and some Congress workers were singing the national song "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara". Immediately after their arrival a party of the police formed a square cordon round the dais and prevented any more men from gathering there.

Seeing that the police had surrounded the dais crowds began to collect at a distance of about 50 yards from the place.

"WAR" COUNCIL PRESIDENT ON SPOT.

At 6-0 p.m. Miss Soofia Somji, the President of the "War" Council, and some other Congress workes appeared on the scene.

Coming to the spot where the people collected Miss Somji began to address the people. In clear ringing voice she addressed the workers and said that the Government had attempted to strike a final blow at the Congress. It was their duty at this hour to stand by the national institution and uphold its honour. Hardly had she uttered these words when Mr. Smith approached her and said: "Are you holding a meeting?"

Miss Somji: Yes, we are holding a meeting.

Superintendent Smith: "I prohibit you from holding the meeting This is an unlawful assembly.

MISS SOMJI UNDER ARREST.

Miss Somji: We shall hold a meeting.

Superintendent Smith: You are under arrest.

Miss Somji: Alright.

OTHER CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

Mr. Syed Nur Ali, a Muslim Congress worker, Mr. Padwal, the "Dictator" of the "F" Ward, and Mr. Kasamali Mohamed Ali Fatenali, editor of the "Congress Bulletin", who tried to speak, were put under arrest one after the other.

"MAHATMA KI JAI" IN PRISON VAN.

They were then asked to march to the police van. Miss Somji raised a cry of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and the huge audience repeated the cry.

NATIONAL FLAG FORCIBLY TAKEN AWAY.

One Congress volunteer, Nan Ramu, was holding a Congress Flag. A sergeant tried to snatch

BOMBAY'S "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

Miss Soofia Somji, President, Bombay "War" Council, arrested on Tuesday at Parel.

BOMBAY'S NEW "DICTATOR"

—:o:—

Mrs Avantikabai Gokhlay Appointed

—:o:—

Miss Sofia Somji, the twelfth "dictator" of Bombay who was arrested on Tuesday evening at the Lal Baug meeting has nominated Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay, the well-known Congress leader as her successor.

Miss Sofia is the daughter of Mr. Gulam Husain Ahmed Somji, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor. She was also the Secretary of the National Girls' Brigade.

YEOTMAL'S TRIBUTE TO BARDOLI

For Carrying On The Struggle

DESH SEVIKAS VIGOROUS PICKETING.

YEOTMAL, Oct. 21.

Mr. B. H. Jatkar, pleader and Vice-President, District Association, Yeotmal has been elected President and Dictator of Yeotmal District War Council as Mr. M. P. Kolte has resigned the dictatorship to stand for the council seat. Great resentment has been shown by the public at large over the resignation. Vigorous picketing of foreign cloth has been carried on most systematically and peacefully by Desh-sevikas.

A resolution in a largely attended meeting of Yeotmal public was passed to congratulate the Bardoli people who have sacrificed their estates and homes for freedom. Another resolution was passed to congratulate Bombay citizens for their firm attitude in defying the 9th ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy.

R. T. CONFERENCE.

KING TO OPEN ON NOV. 12.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The King will inaugurate the Round Table Conference on 12th November.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS COMMITTEES BANNED

—:o:—

Also Youth Leagues

THREE ARRESTS AT HATHRAS

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

A U. P. Gazette Extraordinary declares all Congress Committees in Cawnpore District and Associations known as Youth League, Youth Guard Satyagraha Committee and Vanar Sena to be unlawful associations.

ZAMINDARS TO THE RESCUE.

Arrangements are being made to constitute District Committees in every district of the United Provinces, consisting of leading Zemindars, with the object of grappling with the Civil Disobedience movement and to suggest measures for counter-propaganda.

At Hathras the police raided the Congress Committees office and made three arrests.—A. P.

POLICE ASSAULT PRABHAT PHERIES

—:o:—

And Destroy National Flag

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 21.

A message from Kaira states that the police dispersed by a 'lathi' charge yesterday some 'Prabhat Pheris' assembled for National Flag salutation. Several persons were injured. Message adds that the police then destroyed the flag.—A. P.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL NOMINATED CONGRESS PRESIDENT

G. M. Sen Gupta To Act Until The Sardar Is Released

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

With regard to the question of Acting Presidentship of the Congress Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left the following instructions before he was arrested: "Owing to my impending rearrest, I regret I shall not be able to continue to work as the President of the Congress. On the last occasion when I was arrested I nominated Mahatma Gandhi and failing him Pandit Motilal Nehru to act as President. Gandhiji not being able to accept my nomination, Pandit Motilal Nehru was good enough to take charge of the onerous duties of the Congress Presidentship.

I would gladly have requested him to undertake the burden again, but his ill-health makes it imperative that he should have complete rest and should not be troubled with any kind of exacting work. I therefore, do not wish him to trouble himself with the work of the Congress President or the leadership of the national movement at this stage, and so long as he is not well the best service he can render to the nation is to get well soon so that India may have the benefit of his wise counsel and his ever youthful energy in the difficult days ahead of us.

Within a few days Sardar Vallabhai Patel will probably be discharged from prison. I request him to act as Congress President and nominate him as such. In case Pandit Motilal Nehru considers it necessary that there should be some Acting President for these few days, before Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is released, he has authority to nominate any person for this period."

In pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the above, Pandit Motilal Nehru has nominated Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta to be the Acting President until the release of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.—A. P.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS SELL CONTRABAND SALT

Piece Goods Merchants' Tribute

Though most of the merchants and especially the cloth merchants dealing in foreign piece-goods have done away with most of the formalities generally observed in connection with the Divali, a number of women volunteers clad in orange coloured saris went round the Zaveri Bazar and the cloth markets at the time of the Vahi-Pujan on Tuesday evening and sold a large number of contraband salt packets at fancy prices.

NAVJWAN EDITOR RELEASED

Also Shyamlal Bhagvati

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct 20.

Sjt. Mohanlal Maganlal Bhatt, Editor of the "Navjwan," is released to-day from the Sabarmati Jail. He was given an ovation at the Jail-gate. Sjt. Shyamlal Bhagvat, the publisher of the local Congress Bulletin, who was arrested along with Sjt. M. M. Bhat, is also released.

INDIA AT THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

A Vote Of Censure On Labour Govt.

HOW LABOUR IMPERIALISTS DEFEATED IT

Mr. Brockway Tells The Story

(BY A. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P.)

LONDON, (House of Commons), Oct. 6.

By Air Mail.

It would not be true to say that India has occupied a prominent position in the proceedings of the Annual Conference of the Labour Party at Landudno this week, but the powerful movement in India in assertion of national freedom has compelled the delegates to turn away their minds for a time from their own difficult problem of unemployment to the serious poblem of India.

For the first time a woman presided over the Conference. It is a little ironical that the Labour Party, which has championed the equality of women throughout its existence, should have waited thirty years for a woman chairman. It is also a little ironical that India, where women are supposed to occupy an inferior position, should have had a woman president of the National Congress three years ago, in the person of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The Presidential Address of Miss Susan Lawrence (she is Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, and one of the most successful members of the Government) excelled in manner and matter any Presidential Address I have heard at the Labuor Party Conferences for twenty-three years. It was only when she turned to foreign affairs, and particularly to Indian affairs, that she became the slave of her manuscript. Even then, the word "slave" is too strong. She succeeded in giving vitality and personality to her words.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The weakest passage in her speech was her reference to the situation in India. No doubt this passage has been telegraphed, in summary at least, to India; but it is worth reproducing in full, because it has the authority of an official pronouncement. It is an open secret that the Chairman of the Labour Party Conference consults with the responsible authority in the Party before making a declaration on any special subject, and I would hazard the guess that Miss Lawrence's pronouncement on India had been submitted to very responsible eyes before she included it. It may be accepted as the last word on the part of the Government before the Round Table Conference meets, and it is for this reason that I give it here in full:—

"It would be the very height of folly to underestimate the significance of the events which have taken place in India during the last few months. But equally foolish would it be to allow these events to blind us to the new sense of opportunity which has been brought into the relationship between the two countries, for the way has been opened for the spokesmen of India and Britain to come together and thresh out an honourable settlement of the constitutional question which lies at the root of the differences which threaten to estrange the two peoples.

Lord Irwin's announcement last October not only finally set at rest the justifiable fears in India that the goal of British policy declared in 1917 meant something short of Dominion Status, but it offered a course of procedure which would clear the road towards the realisation of that policy. The Government announced its intention after the Simon Commission had reported, and before the Government framed any Bill, to invite to a Round Table Conference in London representatives of different parties and interests in India, and representatives of the Indian States, to try to frame proposals which could be put before Parliament with a wide measure of assent.

It was our view that the very essence of such a Conference was that it should be perfectly free. And just as it was impossible to agree to the demands of those in India who sought to restrict the scope of the Conference, so the Government set its face firmly against attempts to tie the Conference in advance to a preconceived plan.

It is a matter for deep regret that the leaders of the Indian National Congress have decided not to grasp the opportunity offered of taking part in the Conference. Without the representation of Congress complete agreement among all sections of Indian opinion ceases, of course, to be possible of achievement actually at the Conference. Let us hope that such full measure of agreement may be reached by those who will be sitting round the Conference Table in St. James's Palace next month that Congress will later decide that they, too, must accept the proposals recommended.

However this may be, our duty is plain. On the one hand, we must resist the clamour of those who believe that force is a remedy, and in their hearts desire British domination in India. On the other, it is clear that we must hand on to India herself an unimpaired respect for peace and order, without which all progress is impossible. We seek a settle-

(Continued on Page 7.)

USHERING IN DIVALI

Miss Gohur the cinema star At Rangoli Drawing.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—OFFICERS for Provident Insurance Business experienced in Book-keeping, Typewriting and correspondence. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 374 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3499

WANTED—Mill-managers, Professors of Laws, Lady-typists, Lady-doctors, Salesmen, Ladycompanions. Applicants unemployed to Consult Immediately ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 110, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
A R3500

TRAVELLING AGENTS and local canvassers for high class Safety Matches required. Those who have handled line need apply to Box No. 367 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3470

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A 1362

WANTED—AGENTS for securing Life Insurance business. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1614

WANTED—ORGANISERS for every District on a salary of Rs. 85 plus office allowance and commission on personal business and bonus of Rs. 1,000 at the end of 10 years. Only gentlemen of influence and able to guarantee business need apply to THE STAR OF INDIA I. & G. ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 23, Second Line Beach, Madras.

WANTED—Influential DISTRICT and DIVISIONAL AGENTS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Attractive Insurance schemes including a rupee monthly policy Liberal terms for guranteed business. Apply CHAINANI & CO. Post Box 4001, Bombay 7.
A R3369

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

WANTED—STUDENTS for Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typing. For full particulars, apply PRINCIPAL, GREGG COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.
E 1781

ACCOUNTANCY, ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER 262 Budhwar, Poona City.
M R3363

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PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU SPEECHES AND WRITINGS. Re. 1/-, Pillars of the Nation Rs. 2/-, Re. 1/8/- each. Indian Problems., Political Science, Soviet Russia, Jawaharlal The Man and His Message, Consolidated Government of India Act. (1915-1919.) As. 12/, Crisis In India As. 8/-, Henry Ford. A Remarkable Personality his Life and Work. As. 6/-, Perseverance How to Develop It. As. 6/-. KING & Co., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
T R3473

APPLY SHARP High class and Standard Carrom Boards manufacturers. Rate very moderate. Facilities to Dealers MANTRI BROTHERS, 43, Sadasive Street, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4
T R3306

HEIGHT INCREASE—Wanted Persons between the ages 10 to 45, willing to INCREASE their HEIGHT from 2 to 5 inches within 2 months. Results GUARANTEED. Particulars against ONE ANNA STAMP. Director The Scientific Institute, AMRITSAR.
T R 3449

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TO LET—Two Spacious Godowns, useful for factories, Workshops, near Princes Dock on Tram Line, pacca built, and decent plinth, on long or short lease. Apply Sharp: Post Box 928, Bombay.
C R3484

TO LET—Two commodious and well ventilated blocks in "Indiranivas", New Bhatwadi Street, Girgaum. Available on the 1st of November next. Apply to S. A. Sabnis, Solicitor, on the above address.
C 1726

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikkalwady) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House Chaupaty.
C. 700

Medical.

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE WITHOUT OPERATION OR INJECTION? Yes, science succeeded it. For full particulars. Apply SAILASRAM." P. O. Chandanpur (Khulna) Bengal.
M R3326

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WANTED.

A DRILLER for the Agricultural Department to work chiefly in alluvial areas in the Punjab, but with experience in Rock-drilling also. Applications stating age, experience, qualifications and minimum salary required to be sent to the 2nd Agricultural Engineer to Government Punjab, Lyallpur, not later than 3rd November, 1930.

Applicants should state the makes of drilling machines with which they are familiar and the greatest depth of bore they have sunk.

The appointment will be for one year in the first instance. Candidates may be called upon to present themselves before a Selection Committee at their own expense.

1854

WANTED.

A LADY DOCTOR, graduate in Medicine and Surgery, for the New Women's Hospital shortly to be opened. Pay Rs 200—10—300—15—450 per mensem, with benefits of Provident Fund and free quarters within the hospital compound. Conveyance also allowed free. Experienced candidate will be given more than the fixed starting pay Private practice will be allowed locally and also in the adjoining States if time permits. Selected candidate will be placed in independent charge of the Institution and will be expected to popularise it.

Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned by 1st of November, 1930, the latest.

R. PRASAD,
Diwan,
Raigarh State.

Dated Raigarh, C. P. (B. N. Ry) the 15th October, 1930.
1850

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Kuverji Keshavji, Tricumji Deraj and Ratansi Doongersey carrying on business as Cotton Commission Agents and Muccadums at 240-242, Doongri Street, Bombay, under the style or firm of Kuverji Tricumji and Co. has been DISSOLVED as from Kartak Sud 1st Samvat Year 1987 i. e. 22nd day of October, 1930, so far as concerns the said Tricumji Deraj who retires from the said firm. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by Kuverji Keshavji and Ratansi Doongersey, who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the style or firm of Kuverji Tricumji and Co.

Dated the 21st day of October, 1930.

KUNVARJI KESHAVJI,
TRICUMJI DERAJ,
RATTANSI DOONGERSEY.

1851

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for taking on lease for one year the salt pans at Bhayander, Taluka Rai, District Thana. The intending offerors are requested to send their firm offers to the undersigned at his Office before the 24th instant. The particulars of the salt pans are as under:—

Name of Salt Pans:—Saik Ismail Abdul Gaffoor at Bhayandar, Taluka Rai, District Thana.

Salt Pan No. 1:—No. 754, area of land 104 acres, 5-1/4 gunthas. Kundis 954. In use 950 and waste 4.

Salt Pan No. 2:—No. 755, area of land: 285 acres, 10-1/2 gunthas. Kundis 3,418. In use 3,373, waste 45.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver in Suit No. 2569 of 1927,
York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
1830

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. BURJORJI P. KARANI and HORMUSJI P. KARANI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, trust, gift, bequest, inheritance, lease, possession or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, 2nd floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Dhunji Street, now known as Proctor Street, Grant Road in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 236 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos 2/7354 and 3/7354 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1815 (2), Street No. 2 D and bounded, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Janardhan Gopal, on or towards the West partly by vacant land belonging to Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada and partly by the property formerly belonging to Dossabhai Cursedji Billimoria, on or towards the North by a private passage also belonging to the said Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada and on or towards the South by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Oosman Chotani.

Dated this 9th Day of October 1930.

MESSRS. SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1837

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA.

DAILY 6-30 & 10 P. M. MATINEE Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday 4 P. M.

OUR GREAT DIVALI HOLIDAYS PROGRAMME.

Her Family or her Husband—Which is a Wife's Greater Loyalty.

Should a Wife give up Her family for her Husband?

What is the Greatest, Virtue of a Wife?

See and hear all these Answered in this Greatest of all Talkies.

100% TALKING SINGING

Richard Barthelmess in DRAG

With Alice Day - Lila Lee Also

Pathe Super Gazette and Two-Reel Talking Comedy

The Finest Programme at the Finest Theatre in BOMBAY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT 4 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

The LEVIATHAN of all TALKIES
ATLANTIC
THROBBING, HUMAN STORY THAT WRITES IN GIANT LETTERS A MIGHTY MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.
E.A.DUPONT'S MASTERPIECE

White City

The Big Show

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA BRIDGE, BYCULLA.

Commencing from TO-NIGHT

in all its Glorious Splendour and Magnificence Sensational

FREE ATTRACTIONS

1001 NIGHTLY AND NEW ATTRACTIONS & SIDE SHOWS 1001

Admission to Grounds Ans. 2

Nightly at 5 P. M.

Amusements.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY AT 3, 5, 7, 9 AND 11 P. M.

The Ace of KRISHNA Picture

YASMINA YASMINA

Directed by PROFULLA GHOSE
Picturized by GORDHANDAS PATEL.
From the Photo-play by R. K. Lele, B.A. (Hons.) LL.B.
featuring:—
RAMPYARI, HYDERSHAH, PEHLWAN AND ARAB SANDOW.
SEE HOW
The two Lovers groped the way through darkness on to Light—and on to LOVER'S PARADISE

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

THE GREAT Victoria Carnival

GOWALIA TANK.

The Show with unparalleled wide reputation—Bigger, Better and Stronger than ever. Magnificently equipped, modern riding devices and Side Shows of Every Kind.

Admission to Grounds Annas 2 Only.

THE GREAT Cox & Harder Shows

Opposite Back Bay Bath — Near Band Stand

STUPENDIOUS FREE ATTRACTIONS

THE DEATH DEFYING JAKE COX SMOKE and FIRE DIVE

From a height of 90 feet into 5 feet of water.

Daily at 11 P.M. Sat. & Sun. 10 P.M. & 11 P.M.

Numerous other attractions. The Dare Devil Arizona Jack in Globe of Death Longest living snake, Miniature half, Dancing, Hula Dancing, etc., etc., and all the Fun of the Fair.

Admission to Grounds Annas 2.
DAILY at 6 to 12 P. M.

THE CAPITOL

NEW YEAR Greetings to the Whole Hindu Communities.

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Reduced Prices to 4 O'c Show

CHARLES KALEY and GWEN LEE in "LORD BYRON OF BROADWAY"

LORD BYRON OF BROADWAY

Song Hits! Technicolour!

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD presents

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK.
IMPERIAL FILM COY'S MASTER PRODUCTION
Specially arranged for Diwali week

ALIBABA and FORTY THIEVES

Featuring Miss SULOCHNA and Miss ZILLOO

It's a production worth shewing to your friends and all the members of your family. Dont miss.

Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

Extra shows on all the Bank holidays of this week at 3 p.m.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 23rd instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood furniture, bungalow, fire proof safes, gramophone stand, gramophone, records, electric lamps, glassware, crockery, etc., etc., at our above Show Rooms.

VORA & CO.,

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

DECLINE IN MILL SHARES.

Weekly Market Reviews.

(From Our Special Correspondent.),

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

MONEY.

The rate for call funds fluctuated between 2 and 2-1/2 per cent. with a somewhat steadier tone today owing to payment for treasury bills. The trade demand shows a fall of Rs. 203 lakhs, and it may be noted that requirements for financing cotton will not be needed until about the beginning of next months. Treasury maturities during the week amounted to Rs. 344 lakhs, but between 21st October and mid-November there are no maturities whatever. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2-1/2 per cent, two months 2-3/4 per cent, three months 3 per cent and six months 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 10th October shows an increase of Rs. 82.24 lakhs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 25,37,70,000 as compared with Rs. 24.90 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.59, an increase of 0.93 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 27.69 lakhs and Rs. 87.27 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 4.02 lakhs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 80.53 lakhs to Rs. 10.08 crores, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 81.27 lakhs to Rs. 76.43 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

There was a decline in the prices of gilt-edged stocks at the opening on the announcement of an issue of £12 million 6 per cent India Sterling Loans at par due for repayment 1933/37. As the New Loan was heavily oversubscribed, however, shortly after the books opened, prices of other India Stocks recovered. This is the third sterling loan raised during the calender year, the first having been issued on 9th February for £6 million, and the second on 20th May for £7 million. In view of cheap money rates in the International money markets, the rate of 6 per cent will be considered high but it is largely attributable to the disturbed political conditions in this country.

In the local market investment demand for short-term bonds still continues and a fair turn-over took place. 3-1/2 per cent Paper after declining to Rs. 64 improved and closes at Rs. 64/6. 5 per cent. 1945/55 Loan and 1935 Bonds were steady at Rs. 101/1 and Rs. 96/2 respectively. 5 per cent 1933 and 1939/44 Bonds were almost unchanged at Rs. 100/2 and Rs. 94/2. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 show no change at Rs. 101/2 and Rs. 102/ respectively. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 104/14. 4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan maintained steadiness at Rs. 73/10 and 1934/37 at Rs. 89 4-1/2 per cent. 1955/60 Loan and 1934 Bonds were unaltered at Rs. 82/12 and Rs. 95/2. 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 are quoted at a premium of 13 annas.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 14th October. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,57,50,000 and Rs. 1,63,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97/9 and above aggregating Rs. 1,53,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99-0-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-6 approximately 10 per cent. Alll lower tenders were rejected. Total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 47 lakhs. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 3-13-3 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months bills will be issoed from Wednesday the 15th to Wednesday the 22nd October at Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 7th to 13th October amounted to Rs. 1,38,23,000 and Rs. 1,30,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Thursday the 23rd October. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Saturday the 25th October. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 7th October 1930 shows an increase of Rs. 59.51 lakhs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 172.06 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 36.13 lakhs to Rs. 116.28 crores, while silver bullion under coinage is down by Rs. 18.65 lakhs to Rs. 5.64 crores. Securities in India and in England have increased by Rs. 23.41 lakhs to Rs. 15-82 crores and Rs. 18.59 lakhs to Rs. 2.03 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 89.62 as against 89.83 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of sterling exchange was very steady with sellrs of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-13/16d. and few buyers under 1s. 5-7/8d. The present strength is largely due to reports from Calcutta, where jute bills are showing to some extent, as well as to exports of tea from Colombo. The enquiry for impoints on the other hand remains restricted. Exchange operations in connection with investment in treasuries continued. The following are the forward rates. October to December 1s. 5-13/16, January 1s. 5-25/32d., February 1s. 5-3/4 and March 1s. 5-25/32.

The dollar sterling quotation after declining to dol 4.85-25/32, improved and closes at dol. 4.85-7/8. French francs are quoted at 123.90 and the belga at 34.85-1/2. The Italian lira stands a 92.80.

GOLD.

The gold market was featureless with prices stationary, at Rs. 21-5-3 per tola for ready. The steadier exchange and lack of demand account for the present condition. The daily offtake averages 6000 tolas, while stocks are fairly large at 3 lakhs tolas. Ready sovereigns further declined to Rs. 13-7-3 and delivery 4th November to Rs. 13-7-6. In London the quotation for gold declined from 84s. 11/5/3d. to 84s. 11-1/8d. but has bettered at the close to 84s. 11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-3 and Rs. 21-5-0 for ready, Rs. 21-6-3 and Rs. 21-6-0 for 7th November settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 8th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £42,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 3,99,045 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £10,000/.

SILVER.

A steady tone prevailed in the silver market and movements were confined to a narrow range. The price for ready fluctuated between Rs. 47-13 and Rs. 47-7 per 100 tolas. A fair amount of business was transacted owing to settlement and it is reported that delivery was taken of some 1500 bars by a local bank on American account. The available supplies on hand approximate 2700 bars (exclusive of the above 1500 bars delivered. In Shanghai the tael declined to 1/7 5/16d. early in the week and after improving to 1s. 7-9/16d. closes at 1s. 7-7/16d. The offtake has improved and averages 90 bars a day. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16-13/16d. and 16-5/8d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 47-13 and Rs. 47-7 for ready, Rs. 47-11 and Rs. 47-7 for 11th October settlemnt and 11th November settlement. There is no shipment of silver by the incoming mail and the visible supply in £45,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 13,366 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £15,000/.

SHARES.

There were only two working days on the Stock Exchange although the market opened after three months of complete closure to forward business. Bear sales brought down prices and in case of cotton mill shares there were drops of 20 to 30 points in big scrips. No legal restriction can be placed on bear sales so long as the market is officially opened to forward dealings. It is not suggested that there is any immediate danger of such sales culminating in a real raid, but should the occasion arise the correct remedy would seem to lie in prohibiting dealings for forward, at the same time allowing full liberty to dealings for cash against delivery. It is reported that a general meeting of the Stock Exchange is to be convinced to-day to consider the course of action if and when necessary. Following are some of the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 667/8-657/8; Century Rs. 240-241/4, Central India Rs. 390-386/4; Crescent Rs. 67/8-65/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 390-36778; Indian Bleaching Rs. 110-105; Indore Malwa Rs. 325-322/8, Kohinoor Rs. 120-115; New Great Rs. 137/8-138/12; Pearls Rs. 200-193/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 290-285.

Prices in the miscellaneous section were also weaker. Andhra Valleys and Tata Powers declined to Rs. 612/8 and Rs. 443/12 respectively. Tata Hydros lost about 2 points to Rs. 108/12. Alcocks likewise lost Rs. 5 to Rs. 165. Tata Steel shares show some gains, Ordys. to Rs. 29 and Defds. to Rs. 292/8. Bombay Burma and Bombay Trams kept steady at Rs. 572/8 and Rs. 123/12. Cement shares were steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 14/8. Indian Cements Rs. 185 and Katni Ordys at Rs. 160. In Railway shares prices ruled steady, Ahd. Prantij at Rs. 776/4. Central Provinces at Rs. 80, Guzerat at Rs. 66 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 693/12.

Bank shares remained quiet with limited business. Imperial Banks closed at Rs. 1222/8 with Contributories at Rs. 307/8. Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 81 and Central Banks at Rs. 15.

MAN REARED BY BABOONS.

"Tarzan" Of Real Life..

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 20.

A story of a native "Tarzan of the Apes," who as a child was seized by baboons while his mother was hoeing mealie and was reared by them until he was rescued from the bush when he was 14, is told by the Port Alfred correspondent of a Bloemfontein newspaper

The correspondent states that the man, now 30 years old, has the habits of a baboon and eats raw food. His body is scarred all over through jumping baboon-like in the bush.

He was seized when asleep as a child, and years later, as a boy, was discovered with a troop of baboons by a farmer. When he was taken to market he attracted so much attention from other natives on account of his long arms and curious shape that the with his services. When leading with his services when leading farmer was obliged to dispense oxen he would habitualy jump on the yoke and sit there money-wise.

The above story recalls an account which a missionary living in the interior of the Midnapore district related several years ago of the discovery of a child in a jungle who lived like a wild animal. He was believed to have been brought up by and in the midst of a pack of wolves.

The account given by Col. Cyril Foley who has lived in South Africa for a considerable time, of a man who lived with baboons in that country is also of great interest. Colonel Foley states that in 1895 he was about to lunch with the late Colonel Frank Rhodes, at Buluwayo when his host said he had seen "something which had taken away his appetite." A little while before on that day, Colonel Rhodes had passed the Reederberg's mail coach, which had come from the south. When the coach stopped, out of it stepped a man who was nothing more or less than a man monkey.

The object was wrapped in a mackintosh flee', was pent double with matted hair all over the face; the finger-nails were of abnormal length, and the man was chattering like a baboon. Further investigation by Colonel Rhodes elicited the story from the two men that they had been prospecting at Elephant's Pits, in the Sinambula Forest, when they noted a strange-looking baboon in the company of a herd of those monkeys. It seemed to move more slowly than the rest of the party, which enable them to get near it. Realising that it had undoubtedly been once a man, they captured it and brought it to Buluwayo.

MIND—A BLANK.

It seems that the man was a former prospector and became lost some years before in the forest. He lay down to die, but baboons rescued and fed him. In the long interval he had lost the power of speech and his mind had become a blank. He stayed with the baboons and gradually acquired their habits and also their methods of making each other understood.

A case of a "tiger-ohild" came from India only a few years ago. When a party of Koles were beating a jungle they came across a tigress with two cubs and a peculiar "object" which they suspected to be a human being was a child which had been adopted by the tigress. The child, who was 5 or 6 years old, when captured at first was very ferocious.

Although a certain amount of discipline was imparted afterwards, the ferocious nature never left him, and he never showed any fear of tigers. At first the child made the grunts of the tiger.

NEW MOSQUE FOR SHIELDS

A Great Day for Arab Community.

The "Shields Gazette" writes:—A great day is in store for the Arab community in South Shields. His Highness the Aga Khan, has promised to visit the town and lay the foundation stone of the Aga Khan Mosque, which it is proposed to build in West Holborn, the resident quarter of these coloured people.

He will come under the auspices of the Wesetrn Islamic Association of which His Highness is patron the "Shields Gazette" is informed, and he will be accompanied by his son, Prince Aby Khan.

His Highness has for some time taken a personal interest in the scheme for providing a Mosque for the worshippers of Mohammed in this town. It will be recalled that a fortnight ago, Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, who is the life President of the Western Islamic Association, came to South Shields for a specific purpose in connection with the scheme. He brought with him a cheque from His Highness Aga Khan to cover the purchase money of the site chosen for the Mosque, and this was handed over, with a little ceremony to the local solicitors acting for the vendors of the land. Thus a concrete stage was reached in the development of the project which has been a subject of widespread public interest for some time.

THE SITE.

The purchased ground is occupied by what was formerly the works of Messrs. G. T. Grey and Co., Ltd., engineers, Commercial Road, and West Holborn. The existing buildings will shortly be demolished, and the ground cleared.

The date of the foundation stone ceremony is not definitely fixed, but it will be a day in the middle of June next year.

The visit of His Highness and suite will mark an epoch day in the Arab settlement in South Shields. Apart from the ceremony itself, it is probable that so august a visitor to South Shields will receive the countenance of the civic authorities and a public function may be given in honour of His Highness.

MANY DISTINCTIONS.

His Highness is a potential figure in the diplomatic circles of the Islamic peoples. He is a Knight Commander of the Star of India and holds many other outstanding decorations, among them a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, LL.D., Cambridge, etc.

He is a great traveller and has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India He is head of the Ismaili Mahomedans. Many singularly high recognitions have been bestowed upon him in his country. He attended the coronation of King George in 1902 as a guest of the nation, and was granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during the European War. He is the author of at least one standard work "India in Transition." He is among other things English like in that he is fond of golf and motoring.

WHY RUSSIA IS SUFFERING.

M. P. Discloses Secret Of Food Exports.

"The Russian people are grimly intent on building up the basic industries of their country.

"They are accepting privations, which undoubtedly exist, in the confident belief that the future will bring a rich reward."

These were the impressions expressed to a "Daily Herald" representative by Mr. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., and Mr. John Strachey, M.P., who have just returned from a visit to Russia.

"We were particularly struck," said Mr. Strachey, "with the enormous change that is sweeping over Russian agriculture.

"Russian grain exports are the result of two things—an excellent harvest and co-operative farming, which is gradually winning over the peasants.

"Some of the State farms we inspected are as big as an average English county.

"There is undoubtedly a shortage of some foodstuffs, such as butter, which is being exported.

"The reason for this is that the Russians are so determined to buy agricultural machinery that they do not appear to object to doing without certain comforts, which are the only things they can sell to the world in exchange for the machinery.

MACHINERY WANTED.

"If the present exports of Russian foodstuffs at low prices to the British consumer is an evil—and such a view seems incredible—there is an obvious solution.

"That is to enable Russia to buy a proportion of the machinery she wants without being obliged to send out immediate exports to pay for it."

"In other words, we should grant her credit facilities."

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INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN U. S. A.

Syud Hussain On The Evils Of Exploitation.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 27.

Wagel, economist and financier, told the Institute of Politics that self-rule in India or even a real measure of self-government would automatically work great harm to Great Britain commercially. Accomplishment of part of the nationalist programme he asserted, would reduce British exports to India, help the country to become self-contained in lines now supplied by Great Britain and would directly affect Great Britain for two decades before adjustment would be possibe.

Mr. Wagel said that if India attained self-government Great Britain would lose an important market and would have a new competition in foreign markets.

While it was true that taxation in India was only 11 per cent of the national income. he continued as compared to 20 per cent in Great Britain and Japan, the difference was that taxes raised in those countries are spent within the country and for the benefit of the natives but the substantial part is spent out side in India "for benefit of British Isles."

Fifty per cent of the central government's expenditures, or 27 per cent of the combined expenditures of the central and provincial governments, goes to support the establishment, according to Mr. Wagel. Of the combined budget of dols. 768,000,000. 1 1/4 per cent goes for sanitation and 6 per cent for education. Of dols. 200,000,000 a year spent on the army and navy, dols 73,000,000 was spent on the Indian portion of the defense forces, dols 85,000,000 went for stores purchased in Great Britain, salaries and allowances of British officers and dols. 42,000,000 was spent in England entirely.

BLAMES "ALIEN RULE."

Mr. Syud Hassain ascribed India's handicaps to "an alien and autocratic rule," which rested on armed force. He agreed with Lord Meston concerning the prevalence of disease and poverty in India, but insisted that social reform could not come when nearly fifty million families had to live on six cents a day.

He charged that India's cottage industries had been destroyed to eliminate competition with British manufacturers and maintained that the people had no part in the disbursement of taxes.

With reference to caste and women's education, he said India, like other nations, had internal problems which her people would work out.

CALLS CASTE NEGATION OF DEMOCRACY.

Cornelia Sorabji of Calcutta said that the handicaps to India which hampered progress were caste, religion and the practice of secluding women and barrings them from education.

Richard Gregg defended Gandhi as a "practical man." He declared Gandhi's plan to return one-third of the population, compelled by the climate to remain idle three to six months a year, to the old custom of spinning and weaving would relieve poverty.—"New York Times."

A WORD TO MRS. SHIRIN FURDOONJI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—This morning's "Times of India" published a letter by Mrs. Shirinbai Furdoonji. This lady not only chuckles over the ephemeral success of the Viceroy's ninth Ordinance but wishes to take up gadgels against picketers. Her whole letter is full of incorrect statements based on one sided arguments and anti-national views. Let her not forget that at times wealthy and even influential members of her community were treated in the same manner as the Hindus and Mahomedans. Our Grand old man was called a "black man" in Parliament. Sir Phirozshah Mehta, Mr. Byramji Mulbari were considered as untouchables while travelling in first class compartments by Europeans of no worth and so on. If she is a fair and honest critic let her decide whether the rulers are in the right or the ruled by studying both sides of the question by reading government sided as well as nationalist paper and literature. I assure her this will be very interesting reading and will also help her to reach reach to the right conclusion. By rashly rushing into print when thousands are suffering out of love for their country, she is putting her own community to shame. At such times it would be much better for minor communities to be at least passive observers than clumsy performers. Let her after accepting my humble advice try to come out with her Red badge troupe heading herself as their commander in chief. If she succeeds then I have no doubt that she will be hailed by the whole of India as a saviour of the British commerce and vested interests!—Yours, etc.

Oct. 18.

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"DRASTIC AND MOST DESPOTIC".

—:o:—

Indian Press On The Ninth Ordinance.

The special feature of the new Ordinance, that which makes it at once the most drastic and the most despotic of all the several Ordinances issued so far, is that it provides for the occupation by Government of the immoveable property, and for the confiscation by it of the moveable property, of associations which it may please the Executive authorities to declare unlawful, without any court of law in the country having any say in the matter at any stage.

Not even a moment's reflection is needed to show that anything more dangerous than the powers thus conferred on the Local Governments cannot well be thought of. It is not at every place that the Congress organisations have their own premises. In the vast majority of cases they have hitherto held their meetings and carried on their operations in hired buildings, not unoften in parts of the houses of one or more of the more prominent public men in the locality, leased to them for the purpose. Many of these prominent men are themselves in jail, but the arrangements made by the Congress with them still stand. The immediate effect of the application of this Ordinance would be that not only the parts of the houses actually used by the Congress but the houses themselves would be liable to be occupied by the Government and it is only after a troublesome and in many cases humiliating process that the owners of the houses would be able, if they so desire, to have the houses or parts of the houses restored to them, and that too as a matter of grace. The authority to whom they would have to make their appeal is the very authority responsible for the wrong, and not any court of law.

But the dangers which lie in the almost certain misuse of the tremendous power which the Viceroy has placed in the hands of the local authorities are not the only objectionable feature of the new Ordinance. In our opinion the power itself is a grave menace both to the Government and the people. After all, there is a limit beyond which no Government, that calls itself modern or civilised, can afford to go in dealing with a non-violent movement for the winning of a country's freedom. That limit is passed when you attempt to reduce an army of passive and non-violent resisters to the status and position of a nomadic horde without home and without any proof to lay their heads under. From the point of view of mere expediency it is in the highest degree desirable that passive resisters should be permitted to remain located within their chosen areas of operation rather than that they should be driven from one place to another for food and shelter, until some of them, driven to desperation, either commit some foolish act or otherwise compel the Government to lodge them in prison. —The "Tribune."

CONFISCATORY ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance has been described by our local contemporary as 'a confiscatory ordinance.' So severe and unprecedened a measure of executive legislation requires strong justification, and we have the official defence of it in the Viceroy's explanatory statement.

It is impossible for anyone to be aught but gravely concerned that so severe an executive law should have been promulgated. That there should have arisen in this country dedicated to the divine law that "ahimsa" is the supermost "dharma" or duty, a situation in which such a law was deemed necessary, is deplorable in the extreme. Well would it have been if Congress had not so acted as to have brought about the present crisis. At least equally welcome would have been more restraint, more moderation, more discrimination more political justice and liberality on the part of the Government. In between these two forces stand looking on, with mingled sorrow, pain, anger, helplessness and bewilderment, the large body of unfortunately unorganized moderate opinion keen for reform but distrustful and disapproving of direct action in any form. Such is the doleful situation of to-day. When there will be the dawn of a better day, who can tell?—The "Leader."

From Ordinance To Grace.

—:o:—

It is useless to dilate any further on the new Ordinance, but the question naturally arises in the minds of all right-thinking men: Where are we drifting? An indication of our ultimate resting place has been given by the Viceroy. From Laws we have been passed on to Ordinances. From Ordinanres we have been passed on to "Grace." The new Ordinance will be supplemented by executive instructions and whatever rights the citizens will lose under the Ordinance may, under certain conditions, be made up to them as a matter of grace.' The courts of law are not to be trusted in adjudicating between the Government and the people, but courts of grace are to be set up all over the country for the grant of reasonable compensation to any person who may suffer loss from the occupation or forfeiture of his property.—"Advance."

Climax Of Repression.

—:o:—

Lord Irwin bids fair to go down to history as the Governor-General of India who had promulgated a series of Ordinances for supplementing the already existing powers of the executive and the Police. To the eight Ordinances already issued by him within the brief space of six months there has been added another. The Ordinance No. IX perhaps marks the climax of a policy which has been in the ascendant in the counsel of our rulers at Simla and Whitehall.

Now assuming that all that His Excellency says regarding the evil effects of the Civil Disobedience Movement are quite correct may not one very pertinently inquire if the provisions of the law already in force for the prevention and punishment of offences are not sufficient to cope with the illegal activities recited above? Indeed, one may be excused if he fails to find any justification for the unusually drastic measures that have been adopted to kill the movement. If in all legislative measures it is essential to enlist the sympathy of the public, it is doubly necessary in cases of emergency measures. It was in no light-hearted spirit that the head of the Government of India was invested with this most extraosdinary power enabling him to put in abeyance the "Habeas Corpus" and to do violence to the fundamental conception of the rights of humanity.

Climax of Repression.

It is not certainly without grave reasons that all civilized Governments allot the right over properties to be decided by the judiciary and provide for more than one appeal to higher courts in all matters relating to immovable properties. Lord Irwin has deplored the necessity of promulgating Ordinances. But His Excellency can yet make the best of a bad job by making better provisions for safe-guarding the properties of innocent people.—"Amrit Bazar Patrika."

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Cast Recalled To Add Other Scenes.

Hollywood (By Mail).

Mr. Charles Chaplin has suddenly, decided that his film, "City Lights," can be further improved.

To-day he asked all the principals in the cast to reassemble next week, when other scenes will be added.

It was announced a fortnight ago that the film had been completed, and that the company had been disbanded.

DENIALS.

"That announcement, was not sponsored by me."

"In fact," he added, "everything that has been published about 'City Lights' has been mere speculation, and in most cases completely inaccurate.

"As for my being in London for the premiere. I have no idea when I shall reach England, or when the film will be released.

"I am absolutely opposed to a 'personal appearance' stunt.

"I rely on the public being interested in my screen characterisation rather than in seeing me in the flesh."

IF THREE CAN DO WORK. OF FOUR.

"They should Support Fourth in Idleness."

It is probably better in any instance where three men can do the work of four that the three should themselves support the fourth one in idleness rather than continue to have four men do the work".

This was the declaration of Dr. Northcott, Labour Manager, Messrs. Rowntree and Co., Ltd., speaking on "Rationtlisation" at the conference of the Institute of Welfare Workers at Cambridge.

"The moral effect upon the three remaining men is," he said, "likely to be distinctly good. They now have the satisfaction of doing a good full day's work; they are tuned up to the best that is within them.

"Further, they have whatever gratification comes from the fact that they are not selfishly applying to themselves alone the results of their labour, but are helping a fellow being."

On the fourth man there was a pressure to find a new job, and in the prosperous years of American rationalisation, from 1924-29, many millions of new jobs were filled.

HOW TO POPULARIZE BROADCASTING IN INDIA.

Suggestions that won First Prize.

The first prize in the Indian Radio Society Prize Essay Competition which was announced some time ago, has been won by Mr. S. R. Bellimal, of Cumballa Hill, Bombay. The Judge was Mr. G. V. Bewoor, I.C.S., Post Master General, Bombay who was kind enough to go through every one of them before he gave his award and his reasons for doing so.

It is not possible to do full justice to this essay within the limit prescribed. The writer, therefore, has endeavoured to embody in this essay briefly almost all the main points that would achieve the object in view.

In a country like India the cost of reception should be made as cheap as possible. This can be done by:

(1) Increasing the power of the Calcutta and Bombay stations. (2) Simultaneous Broadcasting on long and short wave from these two stations. (3) By equipping the present Government stations (at least those which are not working) at Nagpur, Allahabad, Lahore, Delhi and an additional station at Bangalore, with a suitable Broadcasting Transmitter of 1 or 1½ K. W. and utilising them to rely the Bombay and Calcutta programmes and also to broadcast local programmes of their own if this can be done without much extra expense.

The above suggestion, if adopted, would increase the area of reception on crystal sets by about ten times. Further a simple 2 valve Receiver should pick up Bombay and Calcutta programmes up to 300 miles at loudspeaker strength. This will cover the "skip distance" of the shortwave, beyond that a simple two valve short wave set should give good reception up to say 100 miles practically free from atmospherics. Besides this up to a distance of 100 miles of the subsidiary stations—suggestion (3) above—a two valve receiving set should give good loudspeaker reception on Broadcast band provided the stations are at least 1 or 1½ K.W.

Thus practically the whole of India will be capable of receiving, at a minimum cost, programmes from one or the other of the stations. Those who are more ambitious and desire to "listen-in" to stations outside their sphere will naturally buy expensive sets, and can select their own stations for reception.

The above suggestion may involve an extra initial expense to the I. S. B. Service but it would undoubtedly increase licences, provided the programmes are attractive.

After detailing the subjects which the programme should include (in order to make them cater to all tastes) such as educational, agricultural reports, market quotations, health and S. O. S. calls, etc., the Essay continues:—

The above suggestions having been adopted steps should be taken to bring home to the public the advantages of Broadcasting. For this the wireless Traders and the I. S. B. service should co-operate, and do propaganda on a large scale. Receiving sets and Amplifiers should be installed at public gardens, at important functions, in almost all towns and also every important village should have at least one Radio set in charge of the headman. Landlords of flats in cities should be induced to instal powerful Receivers for each building from which loudspeakers should be led to the various flats at a monthly charge of Rs. 5 per loudspeaker. It will pay even Radio dealers to do this on their own account with the permission of the landlord, in the same way as electricity or gas.

There are many other means by which Broadcasting can be popularised in India, such as special talks to ladies on domestic matters, fashions, cooking, sewing, needle work etc., but to give details of the several ways in which this can be done would mean a much larger essay than is permitted by the I. R. Soceity.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

A SURE REMEDY FOR TROPICAL THIRST.

Try it! You'll find it delightfully Refreshing, pleasantly stimulating. And, remember that its Blood-cooling, Blood-cleansing properties make Wolfe's the most HEALTHFUL of all liquors for those living in Tropical Temperatures.

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Dr. H. C. ROY Divine Treatment Hall, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Hindu New Year (Samvat 1987): Bank holiday.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mail for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Rawalpindi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 P.M. on Thursday the 23rd inst.

FANS FOR CINEMA "FANS".

The Globe Cinema of Bombay are giving fancy cardboard fans to their patrons, who have got tickets for stalls, or balcony, or first class, free of charge.

INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

... TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY.) ...

12-0 Noon Indian Gramophone records.

DIVALI INDIAN PROGRAMME.

To-morrow (Thursday.)

9-20 P.M. Sunderbai Vocal Music

8-0 A.M. Indian Gramophone records.

12-0 Noon Indian Gramophone records.

9-20 P.M. Saraswatibai Fatepekar Vocal Music.

MEETING AT DADAR.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Dadar Youth League to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Tilak Maidan, Dadar, when speeches will be made on the Present Political Situation.

PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Dist. Youth League a meeting will be held at Azad Maidan to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. when Mr. H. D. Rajah will preside and speeches will be made on the Present Political Crisis.

BOMBAY PEOPLE'S BATTALION.

Youths who wish to join the People's Battalion are asked to go Suratwalla Building, Charni Road, Girgaum, to give their names.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture on "The Task Before Students and Youths" on Sunday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

"LOVE'S SACRIFICE" AT THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

The Secretary of the Three Arts Circle writes:—

An interesting programme including scenes from "Love's Sacrifice" the play by the famous dramatist Satish Chandra Das Gupta, songs by Messrs. Roy Chowdhury and Goswamy and flute solos by Master Kaikini has been arranged for a meeting of the Three Arts Circle to take place on Sunday, at "Aiwane Rafaat" at 5 p.m. Seats will be made available to the public on application to the Hony. Secretary "Aiwane Rafaat", Ridge Road.

200 MINERS ENTOMBED IN ALSDORF

—:o:—

Houses In Near-By Village Drecked

LONDON, Oct. 21.

AIX LA CHAPPELLE.

Two hundred miners have been entombed as result of an explosion in Alsdorf coalmine following the ignition of a large store of dynamite below ground. 22 bodies have hitherto been recovered. The force of the explosion was so violent that the machine house at the pithead and several houses in a neighbouring village have been completely wrecked.—Reuters.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 281, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Oct. 21.

Previous Closing Rate	10.55
To-way's Opening Rate	10.61
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.34
Difference	+.00

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 97

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Previous Closing Rate	5.67
To-day's Opening Rate	5.70
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate.	5.74
Difference	+.07

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 21.

Silver (Ready)	16-10-0
Higher	0-1-0
Silver (Forward)	16-10-0
Higher	0-1-0

Tone of Market: India brought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Kartak	47-6-0
Magsar	47-5-0

"KESARIA" WOMEN'S PROCESSION

To Be Taken Out To-day From Chaupaty Sands.

A procession of women, putting on orange coloured saris only, will be taken out from Chaupaty sands to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. Women of the city and the suburbs are requested to take part in their thousands.

It will march in fours on the left hand side of the road, in order that there may be no obstruction to the general traffic. The spectators are requested to stand on the footpath, so that the procession may move unhindered.

It will start from Chaupaty, and pass through Opera House, Girgaum, Thakurdwar Road, Bhuleshwar, Kabutarkhana, Zaveri Bazaar, Mangaldas Market, Lohar Chawl, Kalbadevi and will disperse at the Azad Maidan.

Bombay Suburban Dist. Congress Committee Dissolved

—:o:—

VILE-PARLE, Oct. 21.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has been dissolved. All its powers are given to the Senapati of the Bombay Upanagar Satyagraha Chavni Vileparle.

NEW CONGRESS HOUSE AT PYDHOWNI.

It is understood that the Satyagraha Committee has arranged for the opening of a new Congress House at Pydhowni at 9 a.m. today.

Thana Dist. Congress Committee Satyagrah Mandal.

VIRAR, Oct. 20.

At a meeting of the Thana District Congress Satyagraha Mandal held at Palghar on the 19th instant the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That this meeting of the Thana District Congress Satyagrah Mandal appoints Dr. Dinkar Jagannath Galvankar as President

STUDENT'S SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

The Swadeshi Bazaar organized by the Bombay (College(Students' Union on French Bridge Road, Chaupatty, will be opened by Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhle, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), this evening (Wednesday).

of the Satyagrah Mandal with power to appoint his own Secretary, and hereafter to exercise all powers of the Satyagrah Mandal, and shall in case of arrest appoint his own successor with similar powers.

(2) That in view of the above resolution (No. 1) the other members of the Satyagrah Mandal hereafter cease to be members thereof and to function as such.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

ELECTRIC MERCHANTS' RESOLUTION.

The General Meeting of The Members of the Electric Merchants and Contractors' Union held on Monday, resolved unanimously:—

(1) To condemn the repressive action of the Government in the promulgation of the 9th Ordinance, and in the declaration of the B. P. C. C. and other allied organisations both in the Bombay City and Presidency illegal.

(2) To declare the firm conviction that the salvation of the country lies in the complete Boycott of British Goods.

(3) To condemn the action of the Government in arresting Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Haji Noor Mohamed Ahmed, the President of the War Council Bombay, and to express its firm conviction that repression will further alienate the people and that conciliation of the people by conceding India's National demand is the only remedy to restore peace and contentment all over the Country.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH LEAGUE

—:o:—

Mr. Waman Kabadi As "Dictator"

At an urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Youth League called by Sjt. K. F. Nariman, the ex-President of the League, on Monday, the 13th instant at his residence, it was unanimously decided that all powers of the Presidency Youth League be delegated to Sjt. N. V. Gadgil and that the Executive Committee be suspended forthwith.

Sjt. Gadgil is extremely busy with other important work and therefore, unable to find time to work for the League. He has, therefore, nominated Sjt. Waman Kabadi in his place. Sjt. Kabadi who has acted as Vice-President of the League in the absence of Sjt. Gadgil while in jail, has assumed charge of his office from the 19th instant.

—:o:—

CHOWPATTY MEETING ARRESTS

11 Accused Jailed.

Eleven persons who were arrested on Monday evening in the Chowpaty meeting were placed before Mr. N. T. Janagalwala, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday. The accused were (1) Navnit Joshi (2) Shiv Sharma (3) Mohmed Issak Patel (4) Yusuf Mohmed (5) Keshav Talpade (6) Natwarlal Motilal (7) Jamshed Cowasji Patel (8) Parikh Sunderlal (9) Thakurdas Pranjiwandas (10) Nanabhai Bhagwandas and (11) Jiwanlal Bhogilal. The accused were charged with participating in the meeting convened by the War Council on Monday evening at Chowpaty which was an illegal body.

Inspector Bailey said about 2000 people had assembled in the meeting. He told those assembled to disperse but the accused persisted in holding the meeting. He therefore arrested them.

The accused refused to take part in the proceedings, while accused No. 6 stated that as there was no president it could not be called a meeting. Besides the meeting was dispersed with a lathi charge before the proceedings commenced.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced each of them to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment.

Azad Maidan Meeting.

A large meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Azad Maidan on Tuesday night when Mr. H. D. Rajah presided.

Before the proceeding began the platform was surrounded by a batch of police led by sergeants.

Mr. Bhat advised the audience to fight the battle to the finish

Mr. H. D. Rajah said that they were meeting at a critical time when the forces of Government had challenged the whole nation by adopting a policy of repression, declaring the Congress illegal and arresting the nation's chosen representative Pandit Jawaharlal He asked the audience to carry on the fight relentlessly till independence was won.

Mr. Mahamad Yousuf said the time had come for the nation to sacrifice everything for the freedom of the country.

Mr. S. K. Basu of Calcutta said in order to bring about economic independence and food for the many unemployed people of India. Swadeshi was the effective weapon and he exhorted the audience to use Swadeshi. He advised to boycott British goods.

FLAG SALUTATION AT MAHALAXMI

—:o:—

There will be a procession and Flag Salutation at Mahalaxmi, at 7 a.m. (S. T.).

—:o:—

SJT. BHUMGARA TAKEN TO YERAVDA.

—:o:—

Mr. Rustom Bhumgara and others who were convicted on Tuesday morning were taken to Yeravda jail on the same afternoon by a train leaving at 12-30 p.m.

Public Meeting At Mandvi

—:o:—

A public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. to-day, Mandvi, Dahanbunder under the auspices of the Cutchi Visa Yuvak Mandal when Sjt. Harindranath Chattophadya will sing National songs. Loud speakers to be installed.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT LAL BAUGH

the flag from him, but he refused to part with it. The sergeant and some policemen then assaulted him and gave him severe beating The flag was ultimately snatched away and he was put under arrest.

The arrested persons were then removed to the Esplanade Police lock-up.

20 PERSONS INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE.

The police then asked the crowd to disperse, but they refused to disperse and consequently there was a lathi charge. As a result of which 15 to 20 persons were injured. Three injured men were removed to the Congress Hospital and the rest were treated on the spot.

When the maidan was almost cleared some stones were thrown the police not by any one in the crowd but by somebody from a very great distance.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

Upon this the police were ordered to open fire and some shots were fired, but fortunately there was no casualty.

WORKMAN BEATEN.

The police again charged the people and chased them till they crossed the road. A poor workman working in the G. I. P. Workshop who had got mixed up with the crowd was severely beaten by the police. The poor victim shouted in vain that he was a railway worker and had nothing to do with the meeting.

The crowd then dispersed, but continued to gather at street corners. Due to the repeated lathi charges and firing the whole area was thrown into panic, but quiet prevailed as soon as the police left the place at 7-0 p.m.

ARRESTS AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET

44 Volunteers Remanded

S. K. Poradkar and 44 other Congress volunteers who were arrested on Sunday last near Crawford Market for picketing were placed before Mr. Jangalwala on Tuesday. They were all remanded to jail custody till the 27th instant. About thirty of this batch were arrested near Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar and Co. opposite the Crawford Market.

Vasant Rajaram Raje of E Ward Congress Committee was remanded to jail custody till the 24th inst. His case will be heard at Mazagaon Police Court. Mr. Raje was offered a bail of Rs. 100 but he refused to give bail and preferred jail custody.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Sub-Inspector S. I. Saikh placed Bhikoo Kalyan and ten others charged with being members of the Prabhat Feri before Mr. Janagalwala. The Magistrate ordered them to be released on bail of Rs. 25 each. Rs. 15 to be deposited in cash. The case will be heard at Mazagaon Police Court on the 24th instant.

BOYCOTT THE MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPON

Jail War Council President's Message

Haji Noor Mahomed President of the Bombay "War Council" who was jailed yesterday issued the following message:—

It is a proud day in my life when whatever little service I could render to the cause of my country's freedom, has been recognised. Our struggle as every one knows has now thickened.

"Boycott of British Goods is the one weapon with which we have to carry on this non-violent struggle. Our boycott has already begun to tell, and if we carry it on for a few months more we shall be able to compel Britain to yield to our demand I am gratified to hear of the patriotic decision of the cloth merchants before I enter the prison cell. I hope this example will be emulated by other dealers in British Goods.

To my co-religionists I have only to remind of the fact that almost every Nationalist Muslim is behind the prison bars, when divines like Mufta Kifayatullah Maulana Ahmed Saeed and our revered leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam and Dr. Ansari are jailed and when an aged divine like Maulana Husein Ahmed Muharjir Mahu, the illustrious successor of the late Shaikhul Hind has come forward to lead the struggle how can a Muslim claiming to be true to his faith and his country lag behind? I have full confidence in Muslim youths that they will keep up the noble traditions of Islam and carry on the struggle to a successful termination.

The following message was given by Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed Ahmed to his Memon Brethren:

Brothers, I am deeply grateful for your heartiest send off and sincere love which you showed towards me on the night of my arrest and on the day of my conviction. I shall remember all my life your kind and loving regards and prayers for me.

My parting message to you is to educate our coming generation with religious and political education, to foster Islamic brotherly love among oursalves and among other sister communities and to join and make successful the present National Fight which is being so intensely carried on by the Congress.

What Muslims Should Do

Mr. Mohamed Isa Patel, a Congress volunteer who was convicted on Tuesday in a message to the Muslims, says:—

At a time when India's great leaders and prominent Ulema are in jail it is the duty of Muslim youths to join the struggle and to see that it is continued till India's cause triumphs. It is one of the first principles of Islam to strive for freedom."

Message To Volunteers

—:o:—

Mr. Natvar Dalal, Assistant G. O. C. of the Congress volunteers who was convicted yesterday has given the following message to Congress volunteers:—

Comrades! This is the golden opportunity for which you were waiting long since. Do your duty promptly and vigorously so that no merchant can sell even an inch of foreign cloth. Be the "Boycott of British Goods" your most effective weapon. Keep up your spirit. Stand shoulder to shoulder and obey implicitly the commands of your leaders.

SJT. K. D. PADWAL'S MESSAGE TO 'F' WARD.

Sjt. K. D. Padwal in his message to 'F' Ward, says:—

Your homes, your bodies, your hearts even your souls are Congress. Keep on the struggle till Swarajya is won.

MESSAGE TO PRABHU YOUTHS

—:o:—

Keshav S. Talpade issued the following message:—

I have a great pleasure to be on the threshhold of the Gaol on the most auspicious day in the Hindu Calendar. Now it is upto Pathare Prabhu youth to carry on along with the youths of the country.

Mira Swadeshi Stores.

Opp. Popular Pharmacy, Lamington Road, Bombay.

Emporium of Swadeshi Cloth Manufactured by INDIAN MILLS (on the Congress List) to suit the taste and needs of MEDICOS, PLEADERS, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, COLLEGIANS and Others.

5, 6 and 9 yards Saries in various borders and Coating Cloth a Speciality.

Also Hand-woven Silk Border Saries available.

FIXED RATES. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

THIRD DAY OF CONGRESS WEEK.

Intensive Activities.

WOMEN'S PRABHAT PHERI UNDISTURBED.

The third day of the Congress Week in Bombay on Tuesday was marked by intensive activities particularly in Girgaum. Many posters with the inscription "Congress House" were seen displayed at the doors of shops and private houses.

Early in the morning a Prabhat Pheri consisting entirely of women paraded the Girgaum locality. The police did not obstruct the Pheri.

LATHI CHARGE ON PHERIS IN "E" WARD.

—:o:—

Bombay, Tuesday.

At about 7-30 a.m. to-day a batch of Prabhat Pheris was sent by the E Ward Byculla Congress members towards Haines Road. After the Pheri had proceeded about half mile two sergeants approached and dispersed them by a lathi charge. One Mr. Narayana Shinde who was holding the National Flag was severely beaten and the flag was removed by force and torn. He was taken to the lock-up.

"BOMBAY SAMACHAR"

—:o:—

"Dipotsavi" Number

The "Dipotsavi" Number of the "Bombay Samachar" now published, is indicative of the wide and varied field of thought and activities which engage the attention of Gujarat. That is not to say that the interesting articles contained in the Number touch only the provincial outlook or aspect of Gujarat. On the contrary, quite an appreciable number of them are inspired, decidedly, by the dynamic sweep of the present national movement. Articles by Messrs. Mare T. Greeve, K. H. Tarapore, "G. K. N.", A. Sawer, "Leonidas" and W. A. Mckeever as also those by Sjts. Samaldas Gandhi, T. K. Mehta, Mayji Sett, M. R. Muzumdar, M. D. Master, Sitaram Sharma, "Ohn Joshi," R. V. Mehta, are an index to the solid substance of the "Dipotsavi" Number. The names of the contributors mentioned here do not, by any chance, exhaust the list. They are, obviously, not fully representative. They are only indicative. A departure from the orthodox practice, healthy as it is courageous, gives the "Bombay Samachar" Annual its unusual interest. The "Bombay Samachar" has endeavoured to minimise the photographs which often encumber the usual annuals. It has chosen to prefer the artist to the cammeraman. Sjts. A. Dutt, Kanu Desai, Yagneshwar Shukal, Somalal Shah, Ranod Ukil and Mistri, represent the modern work of artists from Bengal and Gujarat. There are included in this Number examples also of ancient painting. Mr. B. V. Talim's celebrated statue of Mahatma Gandhi finds its legitimate prominence in the Number. The illustrations of the "Dipotsavi Number" are thus of more than the popular average standard and importance.

Announcement.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

We beg to announce to our patrons that on and from the 1st January 1931, we will sell our following products directly and independently:—

COMMERCIAL SULPHURIC
HYDROCHLORIC (MURIATIC)
NITRIC and BATTERY ACIDS
and DISTILLED WATER

and not through Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd., Bombay, as at present.

All our patrons are, therefore, requested to communicate and send their orders henceforthdirect to us.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,

Sudama House, 31 Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

STUDENTS' SWADESHI BAZAAR

FRENCH BRIDGE ROAD, CHAUPATTY.

Opens To-day at 5 P. M. (S. T.)

A variety of Stalls representing various Indigeneous Manufactures, Special Chemical Section for Doctors, Variety Entertainment Programmes Cafe run by the members of the Union, Lele's Art Exhibition Etc. Etc.

Do not fail to pay a visit.

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the statement appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of date, viz., "the Swastik League which was having its parade was also given the same order 'Go away'." I beg to inform you that the said statement is incorrect.

As a matter of fact the Police have never in any way interfered with the parades of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps.

I have, therefore, to request you to publish in the next issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" the necessary correction in that behalf. Yours, etc.,

S. S. SABNIS,
Joint Hon. Secretary.
The Swastik League,
Bombay.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

DR. S. S. BATLIWALA DEAD

—:o:—

Ex-Mayor Of Bombay

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, a well-known medical practitioner of Bombay, and a Corporator of long standing, and ex-Mayor of Bombay died at Lonavla from heart failure on Monday night. He represented the F Ward of the city for over two decades and continued to represent it till his death.

He took a prominent part in the promotion of the Corporation policy of sanitation and medical relief and several beneficent measures were introduced owing to his advocacy. He was elected to the Standing Committee of that body and latterly was elected Chairman of that Committee. Four years ago, he was elected President of the Corporation.

As a member of the Improvement Trust Committee, he rendered useful services to the city and these were recognised by his recent election as its Chairman. During the first triennial term of the Bombay Legislative Council under the Montague-Chelmsford reforms, he was elected to the Council as the representative of the Bombay City (North), non-Mahomedan constituency. He went to Lonavla recently for a change as his health was failing him.

His body was brought to Bombay on Tuesday morning from Lonavla and the funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon. One of Dr. Batliwala's sons took part in the present Satyagraha movement and is in jail.

THE "DRAG".

—:o:—

Filmed From Life

The discriminate exhibitor is, evidently, not yet conspicuous by his presence. But there can be little doubt that when he does appear he makes his presence felt. The Pathe have, this week, justified his existence. The film entitled "Drag" exhibited by them for the current "Divali" week is a film-story from life. It has the force and vitality of life. It has neither the morbidity and forced gaiety of the upper or the underworld specially patterned for films. It is a story of the conflict between a calculating family, an indecisive woman, and an ardent husband who prefers to be the lover to his wife rather than the servile son of his mother-in-law. The incidents are of every-day colour, interesting to every man and every woman, not only to the "cine-fan."

Educational Appointments.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—During the past six months a series of advertisements has been published in the press inviting applications for high appointments in the Bombay Educational Service. There are seven other major provinces which are doing nothing of the sort, and are filling equally high appointments such as those in connection with the Muhammadan Colleges in Calcutta and Madras, and the posts of Inspectors of Schools in the United Provinces and the Punjab by selection and promotion of officers already in service. The result in Bombay has been that the appointments have been filled on low initial salaries by an army of inexperienced youth in a sphere in which age is a 'sine qua non' for authority and wholesome influence. Another advertisement has been published for a newly created post of Assistant Educational Inspector so that the cause of retrenchment may be served most effectively. What a beautiful retrenchment, indeed!—Yours etc.

ONLOOKER.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
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NOTICE of REMOVAL.
Dr. Nariman F. Vaid,
D. D. S.
has removed his Dental Office from Apollo Bunder, to No. 267, Hornby Road (opposite Navsari Building).
The Surgery is now equipped with X-RAY apparatus so as to add Radiography to the practice of General Dentistry. 15-10-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1930.

AN EPIC YEAR.

—:o:—

To-day is the New Year's Day of the Hindus. It has been ushered not with the sound of crackers or flashes of fireworks but almost in grim silence. The contrast with its predecessor compels thought. The one was set in a back-ground of lifeless torpor, the other in that of lively animation. For the year that has just closed was a year of historic events, some of which have astounded humanity. A significant pronouncement on October 31 brought forth a significant response on November 1. It was followed by a momentous interview on December 23 which robbed the pronouncement of October 31 of its significance and rendered the Lahore sessions of the Indian National Congress the most momentous in its history. A new nation was stirring into consciousness.

Lahore heralded the triumphal re-emergence of Mahatma Gandhi. How it was effected and what it effected in its turn are too dramatically historic to be easily forgotten. The 12th of March was an epoch-making day. It surprised the world into a consciousness of India. It surprised India herself into self-realisation. The import of what he described as his last pilgrimage was tremendous. And it was not lost. The world began to wake up and rub its eyes to get a full view of a frail half-clad figure marching out on foot into the wilderness. The powers-that-be also began to sit up and take notice. The jest had become earnest. Something had to be done. Then started that endless treck to jail which still continues after eight months. Beginning with the President of the Congress and the Mahatma himself, it includes all that is best and noblest in the manhood and womanhood of India. The names are too well-known to be repeated. So are the facts of the struggle. It was one of the characteristics of the year that grim repression on one side brought forth a corresponding set determination from the other. A nation was discovering its soul.

The year will live in history for many other remarkable phenomena that were witnessed as it progressed. First is the startling change that came over Bombay. Bombay, the sleeping beauty, became the leader of active nationalism. The awakening has not been confined to any one class, but it is impossible to withhold a special tribute of admiration from the commercial community. The enthusiasm of the youth is always to be taken for granted. That of the business community was a pleasant surprise. The second phenomenon is the emergence of women. It is the miracle of the year. For the first time in the history of India's struggle for freedom, her daughters have stood shoulder to shoulder with her sons in the cause of the Mother. It is impossible to appreciate the full value of the work done by India's women, save to say that there is no Indian who is not intensely proud of his sisters. The third phenomenon is the gradual growth of inter-communal unity. A year ago the situation, despite conferences and efforts of leaders, was not hopeful. To-day who can seriously and honestly say that the two important communities of India are apart? Suffering attracts; and the Hindu-Muslim problem is solving itself automatically. But the most remarkable fact during the year, comparable only to the emergence of women is the country's adherence to the spirit of non-violence. The grim earnestness with which the nation has stuck to the principle has astounded a whole world that had been thinking only in terms of force. Innumerable examples are too vividly fresh in mind to be offered. If nothing else, the story of non-violent suffering alone would prove the undoubted supremacy of Mahatma Gandhi as the symbol of India's hopes and yearnings. It was a truly epic year that has just closed. And who knows the New Year's Day is not the harbinger of glory to India? For a nation is determined to capture its soul.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE BOYCOTT

—:o:—

In some quarters the idea is entertained, possibly because it is being sedulously propagated, that in promoting the boycott of foreign cloth and British goods, Bengal has been lagging behind Bombay. Statistics of the trade of Calcutta during September 1930 indicate how false this accusation against Bengal is. As compared with the quantity of cotton goods imported into Calcutta in September 1929, the imports after twelve months have gone down so markedly that the decrease in the value of cotton goods imports last month was one crore and thirty-five lakhs. The Note issued by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, says: "The yardage of piece-goods contracted from 70 million yards to 21 million yards. The imports from the United Kingdom were 15 million yards and from Japan 6 million yards, as compared with 50 million yards and 18 million yards, respectively" during September 1929. In view of the fact that the import of piece-goods in Bengal is in British hands, unlike the position in Bombay, this shrinkage of the imports of foreign cloth in that Province speaks volumes for the success of the boycott movement.

But the all-India figures relating to the imports of Britain tell a remarkable story. The statistical tables we publish elsewhere are an eloquent testimony to the refusal of the Indian nation to patronize British goods. Particularly in regard to the import of British textiles the figures evince the astonishing success of the boycott movement and are a significant indication of the determination of the Indian people to exert their utmost not to buy a single yard of foreign cloth. For the period January to August 1929 Britain exported 2,610.8 million square yards of cotton piece-goods. In August 1930 she could export only 168 million square yards, so greatly had the Indian demand shrunk. In the British export of woollen and worsted yarns also the shrinkage in the demand is significant. For the period January to August 1929, Britain exported 42.3 million square yards. In August 1930, only 4 million square yards could be sent. If only the Nation takes to heart the moving appeal of Kasturba to every Indian "to take to Khaddar and buy it as much as one's purse will allow," very soon India will meet her clothing needs, stopping at the same time the enormous drain of her financial resources and creating employment for her hungry millions.

AN OUTSPOKEN ADDRESS.

—:o:—

The address delivered by Dr. Radhakrishnan at this year's Convocation of the University of Mysore was an outspoken, stimulating performance, couched on lines far different from the generality of such addresses. Dr. Radhakrishnan has achieved world fame as a philosopher of great erudition and as a fearless champion of the cause of Indian Nationalism. It will be recalled that his lectures before British University audiences and before the American public during his world tour were widely appreciated though the champions of British Imperialism found a good deal in his observations, to resent. Taking as the central point in his thesis that the primary function of a University was to spread culture and thus to serve as an instrument for holding aloft the torch of progress, Dr. Radhakrishnan made a subtle and devastating criticism of the educational outlook obtaining in many an Indian University in his remark to the Mysore graduates, "Your University has been for you a very inefficient guide if it has not disturbed your more or less blind faith, if it has not developed the mood of reflective inquiry." In our bureaucratised University life, what chances are there, one may well ask, for creating an atmosphere which promotes this healthy "spirit of reflective inquiry"? A very common complaint against our University education is that it tends to overload the memory and does not stimulate intelligence. And there will be no shaking of blind faith, no scope for the promotion of "reflective inquiry," until the present methods are radically overhauled.

It is significant that Dr. Radakrishnan did not make his address merely an academic exposition of educational ideals. He discussed humanism, "the essential key-note of Indian culture," nationalism "which was the most potent force in our time" and the "tremendous urge of the nationalist movement" in India. To some of our imported educational Pundits quickening the political consciousness of the Indian students is anathema and they will not relish the emphasis Dr. Radhakrishnan rightly lays upon the necessity for Indian students to study current political problems. He notices that Indian students have already been thrilled with the histories of "freedom movements" in Italy and elsewhere. They have discovered that "the civilization of the ancient Hindus and the Greeks developed in an atmosphere of freedom." The Indian student, he declares, "cannot construe the march of Garbaldi from Palermo to Naples as a walking exercise round the fort." If then the intellectuals of a country are to perform adequately "their duty to give an informed and decisive lead to the people" they must not assume the "comfortable view" that difficulties "will settle themselves by being left alone." Of the two immediate problems before India, Indo-British friendship and the prospects for the Round Table Conference, Dr. Radhakrishnan made a searching analysis. And the British people will be well advised to profit by his warning. "While the conflicts of interest can be composed by reason and argument, conflicts of passions produce fear and suspicion, which make all peaceful solutions difficult". An Imperialist system of rule has to "fear" most because it dislikes the "passion" for liberty among those under its subjection.

A CALCUTTA MERRY-ANDREW

—:o:—

Mr. G. N. Andrews of Calcutta has burst into speech again. One wonders if far-seeing British businessmen in other parts of India take this hot gospeller of Imperialism seriously, but there is no doubt that the younger dispensers of British haberdashery in Calcutta, the jute and the shipping clerks and that army of "chota sabs" anxious "to show the Indian his place" and do away with "Gandhism" and "this talk of Swaraj" once for all, regard G. N. Andrews as their Adolf Hitler. And Mr. Andrews at a recent meeting of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association expatiated to the great content of his audience upon "the feebleness of Government's efforts" and the wobbling attitude of the "senior Europeans," conjured a picture of "sinister designs" at work at the Round Table Conference and predicted that if Great Britain and India did not survive those "sinister interests," the European Association would stand "as a permanent memorial to the gullibility of the British in India." Mr. Andrews' conception of politics is simple. This talk of "Dominion Status and Self-Government" is "absolute rubbish." Those Indians who do not buy British goods are disloyal and he had a lot to say about the Calcutta Corporation in this regard. But what about the Bombay Europeans? He was delighted that Calcutta Britishers' recent criticism of them "had touched them on the raw". Mr. Andrews seeks to evolve a united front on the part of Europeans in India against Indian political demands. He seeks new allies to the Cause, the cause of continued economic exploitation of India by British vested interests. The new allies must be British women in India. They must "uphold British rights."

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY ?

For the last few days a number of complaints have reached us that Police Sergeants and constables arrest number of Prabhat Pheries and not seldom assault them. The "Akhil Prabhat Pheri Sangh" has been declared an "unlawful association" but individual Pheries are not under a ban and we do not know under what authority the Police can arrest their members and what right they have to disperse them by force. We invite the urgent attention of the Commissioner of Police to this illegal action of his subordinates and also to the cases of the seizure by them of the National Flag. There is no ban on the carrying or the display of the Flag and confiscation of National Flags by the Police is an illegal proceeding. Let us add that the Director of Information with the Government of Bombay is still strangely silent on this point, although we invited him in the public interest to explain the official view!

IN THE BANDRA LOCK-UP.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's "Chronicle" Sjt. Girjashankar Trivedi has very rightly protested against the heavy sentences passed by the Bandra Magistrate against Satyagrahis, which are all out of proportion to the "crimes" committed by the Congressmen. I would now like to bring to the notice of the public and the authorities the treatment accorded to the undertrial women Satyagrahis who are locked up at the Bandra Thana pending their trial. An instance will suffice. Srimati Kamlabehen Sonawalla, the Dictator of the Ville Parle Chhavni, has been locked up in a solitary cell. She is all alone; it is solitary iprisonment. The cell is small, dark, dingy, insanitary in the extreme. There is no privacy: a man in the street can watch the movements of the inmates of this cell very clearly. Even the iron door cannot serve the purpose of a screen for it is all heavy bars through which the inside of the cell is visible. May I know, Sir, how can a cultured and respectable lady, and for the matter of that, any woman, answer calls of nature in the cell within the sight of passers-by and jail warders?

Now as regards the other Satyagrahi prisoners, who are locked up at Bandra, all of them, about ten in number, have been huddled up together in the same cell. This has worsened the sanitary condition of the cell. The Satyagrahis will not dream of protesting against this treatment, for, as an old Mahomedan sweet vendor, pointing to the imprisoned Satyagrahis of Bandra said:

"Look, brother, these are Satis: I call them Satis for they have sacrificed their all for their Motherland, and they are now ready to give up their lives for the sake of their principles and the love of Hind Mata. I am a Mahomedan but I know who can be a Sati. A woman alone cannot be a Sati; a man can; here is an instance. Allaho Akbar'."—Yours, etc.,

V. M.

WHERE ARE THE 'AMAZONS?

AN ESSAY IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SUFFERING.

(By 'SIRIUS.')

Whether the legendary race of the amazons actually flourished in fabulous Scythia (a soothingly beautiful name.) or, they were just the colourful shadows of the male ego projected against the screen of human imagination, the term, 'Amazon,' enjoys to-day the complete status of citizenship in the republic of civilised speech. The 'salon' and the market-place, the change, the highways and byways of our thought and its expression are, and have always been haunted by that rather outlandish exotic person: and scandal has whispered strange stories about this morsel of militant femininity (a contradiction in terms, obviously!) till the echoes of her dress and step shook up the depths of imagination.

NIETSCHE'S WHIP.

The Amazon has evoked admiration, repulsion, mirth even, as she strided up and down the page of history or filled the quiet corners of civilisation with the dust and fury of her fiery breath. Even the dim, squinting eye of modernity detects in her a brawny shape that might have stood besides Michael Angelo's famous 'Man'; perhaps, the poetry of that master's chisel passed by without noticing her. The unwomanly woman—the image carries with it all the horrors of a poetic abortion—has come to be talked about seen and, as is only natural, even worshipped by groups of worshippers. The whip of which Nietsche's Zarathustra speaks with his oracular account would seem to have changed hands: and the philosophy of wife-beating, morally speaking, that is, has had a rival sprung on it.

THE HARLOT'S CRY.

The more recent historical perspective opens up, for the purpose of this little paper, with the side-scenes of the French, Russian and Irish outbursts of oppressed humanity called revolutions. The prophetic William Blake's visions would seem to have inspired some demon who stalked in the orgy of bloodshed and tears, shrieks and smothered sighs and all the nightmares of age-long oppression come to life. The marriage of heaven and hell was celebrated while Pity wept her priceless, pure tears. The ghosts of the hopless soldier, the young widow, the crying harlot, the innocent babe holding fast in its pathetic fresh fingers the milkless nipple of its dying mother hovered over the tragic corpses. . . Fate picked up her scissors with firm fingers and cut the thread. . .

TIGRESS AND GAZELLE.

We have heard enough of Irish and Chinese Amazons who handled and still handle machine-guns. War-hysteria possessed these fair daughters of oppressed humanity, these martyrs of (an inevitably) bloody nationalist. We have no right to mock them with empty phrases of denunciation. Whether their motherhood was as barren as the fig-tree. Jesus cursed or whether the dynamic flow of that holy maternity sought unusual channels of expressionn till the poison of feeling corroded in a deadly, destructive form, the phenomenon must be allowed to seek its own justification. The ferocious tigress is a child of Nature as well as the soft-eyed, equally beautiful deer. Only pseudo-science based on a purely machinistic conception would have it that the tigress or she-wolf, as Nature's fittest (in a Darwinian sense) creatures, survive the weakest. Science has exploded that myth so dear (shall I say?) to the heart of the Manchester School. Do we not know of the jungles in which the gazelles outlived the carnivorous she-wolves? The meek and mild have actually inherited this earth and shall continue to do so.

THE NEW SCYTHIA.

And it is now in the moving sight of the meek and mild daughters of Indian Nationalism that we ask ourselves the familiar question:—Where are the Amazons?' Is it a frail, flower-like femininity that these women embody when they risk the violence and terrorism of 'lathi' charges? Are are charms and graces of civilisation preserved in these women who are theoretically supposed to develop the peculiar psychology of warfare? Can

(Continued on page 8.)

"BRAHMIN" COMPLEX RUN AMUCK.

LORD MESTON'S MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

(By 'OSIRIS'.)

Last mail week British and American papers solve the mystery (if any) of Lord Meston's melancholia so politely described by a British Press agency as his pessmistic outlook on the prospects of pro-British propaganda in the United States of America. The campaign of downright slander against Indian Nationalism conducted by his august lordship in the distinguished company of Sir John Simon, not to mention minor propagandists who do not happen to be professional politicians and Imperial assets, instead of gaining any support from the representative public opinion in the New World, was ruthlessly exposed. The Imperial Lord had, of course, had his lion's share in this Yankee 'expose' and the worst part of it all would seem to be the scandalous employment by the godless Yankees of the Menkenised speech.

IMPERIAL SIR ORACLE.

Some famous American journals expressed their resentment, for instance, at this honoured Imperial Lord telling them 'I am Sir Oracle of Western Ideas and no dog shall bark while I explain how Indian Nationalism is really veiled Hindu reactionarism led by Gandhi, and how the British rule in India exists to introduce Western Ideas in that country.' A good many dogs, however, not only barked furiously, but actually showed the dangerous tendency of biting. The New York "Nation" came out with a smart smack and openly admired the "cheek" of this lordly gentleman in haranguing the nation whose foundations are raised on the Declaration of Freedom, on Western Ideas of democracy which Britain was supposed to embody in its suppression of Indian Nationalism. The "Freeman" journal goes a step further and dismissing this Imperial Conference hero's plea of religious fanaticism represented by the Indian National Congress, states that America does not care a brass-button whether it is religious fanaticism etc., etc: the vivid if proletarian slang has naturally scandalised the Imperial manners of Lord Meston.

THE COMPLEX.

Lord Meston would, however, appear to belong to the antiquated gentry who refuse to learn anything and who seem to be obsessed with the conviction that the world has not moved either in space and time or ideas and general state of affairs since the good Queen Victoria and Empress of India governed the destinies of the Empire. The critical American Press, inspired by the vogue of Dr. Alfred Adler of the International Institute of Psychology psycho-analysed the noble lord since he dellvered his Williamstown oration on Western Ideas as exemplified in European Imperialism but without great success, as his lordship's later activities in the land of his pedigree incline one to believe. This blue-blooded Brahmin of the British Empire is yielding more and more to the force of his 'Brahmin complex' which possesses the closest affinities to that set of complexes described by the learned Doctor of Vienna as forcing the patient to 'lapse into the useless side of life'.

LIMITS OF DECENCY.

One can understand and even invite attacks led against Indian Nationalism by its enemies whatever subterfuge in the form of pseudo-idealism they might adopt to justify their existence: we are prepared to take a human view of titled gentlemen of ample, independent means as well as of the economically dependent pamphleteers (including college-professors) and hired lecturers subsidised out of the public exchequer.

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Indian Empire Society In Extremis.

Sometime ago ex-President Coolidge decided to break his silence for the benefit of a New York journal. But he forgot that he was no more the President of the U.S.A., and that, therefore, he could manage with a little less of diplomatic propriety. So he spoke in condemnation of the Congress movement in India and its effects on American trade. This, the Indian Empire Society—composed of India's friends like Lords Sumner and Sydenham and Sir Michael O'Dwyer—has clutched at as if it were the proverbial straw. "If, as Mr. Coolidge recognises", thus write the Society's Executive to the British Press, "the revolt of the Congress Party against the King's Government has already done damage to American interests, the effects on British trade and industry are certain to be infinitely more serious". The executive then go on to illustrate the danger by some terrible details regarding the Congress "revolutionary" policy. For instance, "the denial by law of British participation in the coastal trade", "the complete exclusion of British elements in Indian business", and "finally the insolent claim" that "foreshadows the repudiation of British financial interests in India—exceeding £1,000 millions."

The Appeal And A Suggestion.

The danger to British interests from "the revolutionary movement" is very naturally and logically a "serious menace to Indian trade and commerce." It is obviously "a time of crisis" and, therefore, "we appeal for wide support, in donations and in membership to enable us to combat the danger that threatens the vital interests of India, England and the Empire." No appeal could be a more earnest combination of pathos and truth. We hope every friend of India who sees in the boycott of British goods certain ruin for India will support. As to donations, what about appealing to ex-President Coolidge and America? There need be no scruples about it not only because it is a question regarding American interests but also because a precedent has already been provided by a rich American who recently presented a few millions to the British Nation.

Doctor Sapru's Admissions.

According to a telegraphic summary of Doctor Sapru's article in the "Spectator", the writer admits the fact India has lost faith in British intentions. He makes another equally significant admission: "Mr. Gandhi's theories may be sound or unsound. That is not the point. The point is that they are filling the minds of men and impelling them to action." All this is a frank recognition of the position of the Congress as the one representative organisation in the country. We would be grateful to Doctor Sapru were it not for the fact that by seeking to "represent" what he did not and at a Conference from which real India was excluded he was acting in direct opposition to his own professions.

Sidky's War Against Wafd.

The Government of Sidky Pasha continues its persecution of the Wafdists. After a number of smaller pin-pricks, they have taken the serious step of confiscating copies of the manifesto issued by the Wafd leaders on Thursday last. The only Egyptian journal which published the manifesto, "La Patrie", a paper published in French, has been suppressed, on the ground that the publication by it of the manifesto was "calculated dangerously to imperil order and both European and Egyptian security". The main point of the manifesto lay in warning the Egyptian people against the latest device of the Sidky Government to secure a further lease of arbitrary power by making, through a ministerial order, "a change in the electoral law of the Constitution". The manifesto was an opportune protest against the dictatorship of an administration that dare not meet the Egyptian parliament. It is ridiculous for the Sidky Government to assert that its publication would imperil "European and Egyptian security."

ATTACHMENT OF RICE CROP IN BARDOLI

What Government Lose in Bardoli.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Oct. 20.

The peasants of Bardoli have migrated. They have left behind crop worth half a crore. Officers are active in attaching the rice crop for the present. It is worth while to work out figures of profit and loss from the point of view of the Government.

1 Bigha of land produces two carts full of paddy which gives 4 Haras of rice (1 hara-7 maunds). Paddy is lying in the fields. It is being removed from fields to the nearest Police Thana which is at least two miles away, one cart full of paddy contains 50 small bundles which can be carried on the heads of labourers, so two carts full of paddy, which is the output in one Bigha, contain 100 such bundles. If a labourer works for the whole day, he can take only 4 turns at the most. Then 100 bundles of paddy from 1 bigha consume the labour of 25 Dublas. Each Dubla labourer's wage per day is fixed at 14 annas. Therefore, 25 labourers will have to be paid Rs. 21-12-0.

After the paddy has reached the Police Thana, it has to be separated from the straw. it has to be gleaned and cleaned. These processes will occupy 5 labourers for one day which means Rs. 4-6-0. Each such place where paddy, rice etc. is kept is guarded by 10 Police costing to Rs. 12-8-0 per day. The allowance of Mr. Jehangir or Mr. Kalu Desai is said to be Rs. 4 per day. This expense does not include pay of higher officers. So the expense in all comes (1) Rs. 21-14-0 labour to removing paddy from the fields.

4-6-0 Separating at gleaning.

12-8-0 Salary of police guards per day.

4-0-0 Allowance to Jehangir or Kalu Desai.

Government has informed the public by beating of drums in Bardoli that rice is to be sold at different places at Rs. 4 per hara.

1 Bigha produces 4 haras;

Therefore 4 by 4—Rs. 16. Government will realise only Rs. 16 from the products of 1 bigha and that also if the crop is at all sold. Till it is sold, the expenses of the police guards remain increasing.

Rs. 42-12-0 is the expense incurred.

Rs. 16-0-0 is the selling price.

Rs. 26-12-0 is the loss

Government is incurring per 1 bigha.

Nobody can foretell how long the Government will have to wait for finding out buyers of the attached rice. But peasants certainly know this much that at present Government has to invest Rs. 42-12 over their attached rice of only 1 bigha. How long will the Government continue this heavily losing concern is the only question a peasant of Bardoli who has calculated the figures puts to attachment officers.

MAULANA A. BUKHARI SENTENCED

—:o:—

DINAJPUR, Oct. 20.

Maulana Ataullah Bukhari, Assistant Secretary, Punjab Congress and Secretary of the Jamiatulema who was arrested under section 108 was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Satyagrahi Volunteer Assaulted

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
NAVSARI, Oct. 20.

Sjt. Bhagwanji Naik of Parali Chavni had gone to Sarpur just to see what steps Mamlatdar is taking there for collecting the hand revenue arrears. He was subjected to severe lathi blows by a revenue official. This is a new phase in the struggle. Upto-now no civil administrative officer was assaulting the volunteers. A poor barber of Sarpur was assaulted land revenue dues if his brother were collected from the poor fellow Sjt. Bikhubhai, a volunteer, was is arrested and brought down to Jalalpur.

GANDHI CAP STINKS IN HOTELWALAS' NOSTRILS !

—:o:—

Visitors Care For Self-Respect And Leave Hotel

MUSSOORIE, Oct. 20.

It is reported recently the sons of the Maharaja of Mahamadabad who were staying in the Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie were wearing khaddar and Gandhi caps and the Hotel authorities asked them not to don Gandhi caps. Rather than submit to the insult, they left the hotel immediately.

Mulund Satyagrah Camp Raided

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
MULUND, Oct. 21.

On Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock a police party with two sub-inspectors raided the Mulund Satyagraha Camp. Some unsold Satyagraha patrikas were taken and the national flag was pulled down and torn.

No arrests were made. As soon as the police party departed the residents of the Mulund kept the flag flying.

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INDIA AT THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

ment by consultation and consent. One course only lies open to us: by our determination to make the Conference a really effective Conference to prove our sincerity and good-will, and our earnest intention to facilitate an honourable solution of India's constitutional problems, which will advance her and our own desire for India to be a free and equal partner with the Dominions among the nations of the world."

A SIGNIFICANT SLIP.

When the discussion took place on India, later in the proceedings a delegate pointed out a significant slip in language which Miss Lawrence committed. Instead of saying "We must hand on to India herself an unimpaired respect for peace and order" she said "an 'uninspired' respect for peace and order." The rather unkind delegate who drew attention to the mistake suggested that there could be no inspiration in any Indian who respected the kind of peace and order which the British authorities are imposing upon India!

Throughout this Conference the Independent Labour Party has led the opposition to the official policy of the Government, and it was on its resolution that the debate on India took place. Its terms were as follows:—

"This Conference extends greetings of solidarity to the Indian people in their struggle for political and economic freedom; recognises their right to full self-government and self-determination, including the right to Independence; welcomes the development of a mass movement in India to secure these rights; and expresses the hope that this movement will develop into a mass struggle against landlordism and capitalism.

The Conference regrets that the Labour Government did not in its early stages (a) accept full responsible Government as the basis of a Conference with the Indian representatives, and (b) release the Indian political prisoners, thus securing an atmosphere of goodwill; and strongly condemns the severe repression with which the Civil Disobedience campaign has been met.

The Conference calls upon the Labour Government to end the function of serving as the policeman of Imperialism, by withdrawing immediately all repressive measures in India, liberating the political offenders, and opening negotiations for the transfer of political power from British to Indian hands."

To this resolution an amendment was tabled by supporters of the Government in the following terms:—

"This Conference extends fraternal greetings of solidarity to the Indian people in their struggle for social, political and economic freedom, and congratulates the Labour Government upon its refusal to confine the Conference with the Indian representatives to the discussion solely of the Simon Commission's Report. It hopes that the results of such Conference will be the granting of self-government to the Indian people at the earliest possible date, providing due safeguards against intensified exploitation of those who may not have political representation."

The resolution and the amendment accurately reflected the two opposing views. It is fair to say that even those who support the policy of the Government are hoping that the Round Table Conference will further the cause of self-government in India.

DELEGATES STARTLED.

The duty of moving the resolution fell to me. It was easy to point out that the past declarations of the Labour Party at its Annual Conferences are explicit. At the Conference preceding the last General Election the Labour Party included (on the initiative of the I. L. P.) a passage in its programme, "Labour and the Nation", endorsing the right of India to self-government and self-determination and declaring for a free partnership by India in the British Commonwealth of Nations, provided that India consented. I was also able to point to resolutions carried at several Conferences demanding the release of the political prisoners in India.

Compare these declarations with the actual conditions in India after sixteen months of rule by a Labour Government! I think my estimate that between 25,000 and 30,000 Indians are in prison, and that not more than 1,000 of these have been charged with any act of violence, rather startled the delegates. Certainly they were startled by the particulars from Peshawar of five boys under thirteen who have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, two of them only eleven years of age.

Having catalogued the special laws and ordinances which are being imposed, and particularly the ordinances against picketing, freedom for which Trade Unionists have always demanded, I drew attention to the fact that they constitute the sternest and severest repression since the time of the Indian Mutiny. The very fact that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, who authorise this repression, are probably more sympathetic to Indian aspirations than any of their predecessors is the clearest proof (I urged) that the Government's policy towards India is not equal to the demands of the situation.

THE CONGRESS TERMS.

I made clear that the I. L. P. has sought to obtain a settlement by negotiation, but that it realises it is of no value calling a Round Table Conference unless the conditions are fulfilled that would make such a Conference representative of India as well as of Britain. I insisted that the fact has to be faced that India's most authoritative representatives will not be attending the Conference, and are actually in prison.

I am doubtful whether the majority of the delegates were aware of the actual terms offered by the Congress leaders from prison. The publication in the "New Leader" this week of the full text of the letter from Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues, provides the first opportunity British readers have had of knowing the basis upon which the Congress would co-operate in the Round Table Conference.

It was not difficult to prove to the Conference that the Congress terms are in accordance with Labour Party policy. If we wish India to be a free partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations, she must obviously have the right to dissolve that partnership; and self-Government is a farce unless it includes the right to control the forces and economic policy. So far as India's financial obligations to Britain are concerned, the proposal of impartial arbitration is manifestly reasonable, in view of the non-Indian interests which many of the imposed burdens have represented. I was able to show that the Viceroy has actually declined to give a promise of the release of all political prisoners, in the event of the Civil Disobedience Campaign being called off. In the course of its history the British Labour Movement has had many experiences of pardon for individual cases of victimisation "on their merits", and I urged that delegates ought not to be misled by such an inadequate undertaking.

Finally, I drew attention to the anxiety which the British Labour Government's policy is causing among the Labour and Socialist Parties of other countries, and urged the Labour Party Conference to prove the reality of the opposition to Imperialism which has been one of its fundamental principles, by the frank acceptance of the terms which the National Congress have put forward.

The resolution was seconded by Mrs. Hidda Oldham, on behalf of the Bath Labour Party. Mrs. Oldham is an old fighter in the cause of freedom. She took an active part in the agitation for woman suffrage before the War, she courageously opposed the War as an Imperialist conflict, and since the War she has vigorously championed India's claims. In her speech she specialy emphasised the wonderful part which Indian women are taking in the present struggle.

THE OFFICIAL AMENDMENT.

The amendment on behalf of the official policy was moved by Mr. W. Herron, of the Chorley Labour Party. Chorley as a cotton centre and the unemployed workers there probably have the short-sighted idea that the best way to defeat the boycott of British Goods is to belittle the Congress. As for Mr. Herron himself, he delivered an excellent conservative speech. Listening to him, I remembered with amazement that less than ten years ago he had the campaign in the I. L. P. in favour of affiliation to the third (Communist) International! In the meantime he has become a defender of the Labour Party against the I. L. P.

Mr. Herron produced all the customary arguments against immediate self-government for India—Hindu-Moslem antagonism, which would lead to civil war of British contest were withdrawn; the caste system which would involve the oppression of the untouchables; the North-West Frontier tribesmen, who would sweep over the unprotected India.

LABOUR IMPERIALISTS.

The seconder of the resolution was Mr. E. Marklew. His organisation, the Social Democratic Federation, has retrogressed almost as rapidly as Mr. Herron. When I first became a Socialist, twenty-three years ago, I recollect that the S. D. F. was rigorously opposing the affiliation of the Labour Party to the Labour and Socialist International, on the ground that the Labour Party was not Socialist! Now the S. D. F. defends the most compromising policies of the Labour Party. But little attention need be paid to it as an organisation. It's membership is less than 3,000.

Mr. Marklew actually argued that that grand old fighter for India's freedom, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, would have endorsed the Labour Government's policy towards India! His only support of this contention was a quotation from Mr. Hyndman to the effect that one must be a good nationalist if one is to be good Internationalist. Mr. Marklew intended this to mean that an Englishman should support his Government rather than India. He apparently did not see that Mr. Hyndman's dictum justifies Indias' claim to national freedom as a necessary preliminary to international co-operation.

"FRIENDS OF INDIA."

Then the official view was supported by two spokesmen who have a great reputation for being "friends of India", but who in this crisis seem to be still better friends of India Office—Commander J. M. Kenworthy and Major Graham Pole. Commander Kenworthy expressed regret that the Congress is not be represented at the Round Table Conference, paid a high tribute to the Indians who are coming, and expressed the hope that the Round Table Conference will react conclusions which will be subsequently acceptable to the Congress. He insisted that "Law and Order" must be maintained in India, admitted incidental excesses by the policy, but argued that they were regrettable irresistibilities in view of the strain placed upon them. He made two independent points which are worth noting. First, that a Labour representative should be appointed the next Viceroy, and second that the Indian army must be Indianised if India is to have self-government in reality.

Major Graham-Pole made a great point of the fact that Mr. Joshi and Mr. Shiva Rao, two of India's Trade Union leaders, have agreed to attend the Round Table Conference, and urged that in view of the delicate situation the delegates should refrain from discussing the matter further and should trust the Government. It was surprising to find Mr. A. J. Cook, the erstwhile "Left" Wing Leader of the miners, immediately responding to this lead. He moved the "Previous Question," which was carried and which meant that both the resolution and the amendment were brushed aside. Thus ended the debate.

A VOTE OF CENSURE.

There is one point which is worth adding. The Communists have charged the I. L. P. with making a sham fight at this conference and have complained that I made no reference to the Meerut prisoners. The Communists are without influence in this country, but I know that their declarations receive prominence sometimes in the Indian press. I want, therefore, to say that the I. L. P. resolution was definitely a motion of censure upon the Government and that I moved it as such. We shall continue to oppose the Government's policy in the country and in Parliament. So far as the Meerut prisoners are concerned, I did not have time to refer to special groups of prisoners in a speech limited to ten minutes, but we had arranged that Mr. James Maxton should emphasise the outragious treatment which they are receiving. Mr. Maxton rose to speak, but the acceptance of the "Previous Question" ruled him out of the debate.

I think it necessary to refer to this, because we do not want misunderstanding to arise between the Congress supporters in India and those of us in Britain who are doing our best to champion the Congress claims. I was disturbed to read a communist report in the Indian Press recently about the attitude on India at the last meeting of the Labour Socialist International. It was the grossest misrepresentation of what occurred. The manner in which the Communists refer to Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru should warn Indians against acceptance of their reference to British supporters of the Congress cause.

A FENNER BROCKWAY
House of Commons,
Oct. 10th, 1930.

NOTICE

—:o:—

Wednesday being Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle," will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Thursday.

Bengal Picketers Jailed

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
MUZZAFARPOUR, Oct. 21.

Ramlagan Singh and Ramnarain Singh were sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 under sections 379 and 141 I.P.C.

Banker Singh and Negeswar Prosad Singh were sentenced to 2 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 under picketing Ordinance.

THE BOYCOTT TELLS.

REMARKABLE DECLINE IN BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA

(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The following table showing the decline in exports of certain British manufactures is a remarkable tribute to the Indian Boycott:

	August. 1930	July 1930	Aug. 1929	Jan.-Aug. 1930	Jan-Aug. 1929.
Machinery (th. tons)	35.6	45.8	44.9	336.7	378.0
Cotton Yarns (mill. lbs.)	10.2	10.4	15.3	93.3	116.0
Cotton Piece-Goods (mill. Sq. Yds.)	168.0	197.4	321.3	1,853.2	2,610.8
Wool Tops (mill. lbs.)	2.3	2.8	2.8	18.7	21.6
Woollen & Worsted Yarns (mill. lbs.)	4.0	4.3	6.4	32.5	49.3
Motor Cars, etc., including Chassis (No.)	1,767	2,784	3,790	20,811	28,758
Motor Cycles & Tri-Cars (No.)	1,757	3,312	3,253	35,990	51,300

EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.
Th. Tons.

1929 July	375.3
1929 August	358.2
1930 July	302.4
1930 August	218.8

RULE BY ORDINANCE, A "TIME-WORN METHOD."

"Majesty of Law Brought into Contempt."

NO SAFETY OF PERSON OR PROPERTY UNDER NINTH ORDINANCE.

Maharashtra Chamber Urges, Government to Change Policy.

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

The following letter has been addressed by the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, regarding the IX Ordinance:—

"Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to address you as under:—

The issue of the latest or the IX Ordinance is yet one more proof, if any were needed, that the country is still to have more of the so-called "resolute Government." The Committee of this Chamber take this opportunity to protest against the same. It is unfortunate that those responsible for the Government of this country should not be able yet to see the extent and depth of popular awakening in the country, and that they should continue to pin their faith on the time-worn methods—methods which have invariably failed and which history has uniformally pronounced as useless. The continuous issue of Ordinances (and nine of these have appeared in less than six months) has virtually brought constitutional Government in the country to an end: These Ordinances have vested immense and almost unrestricted powers in the magistracy and the police; and it may be added these are not infrequently abused.

"OFFICIAL LAW-BREAKERS."

Just as there are civil law breakers to-day, there have cropped up in many places a host of "official law-breakers" who have created an impression by their actions that "the rule of law" in the country is virtually at an end. The majesty of law has thus been brought into contempt by Government's own officers and none can say this is a thing to be desired.

The latest Ordinance takes away the citizens' right of association, and it seriously invades the right of private property. Its enforcement is bound to cause great hardship and injury to even peaceful and law-abiding citizens, who may be in no way connected with the Civil Disobedience movement, particularly in a city like Bombay. There has remained, the Committee of this Chamber would like to state, no safety of either person or property, and trade which is already depressed will be further affected. The Committee are afraid that instead of restoring peace it will only serve to strengthen popular determination to further sacrifices, but it will not kill the longing for freedom. It will thus widen the gulf which separates the Government and the people to-day, and it will do immense and incalculable harm to the cause of peace which both have at heart.

People's contentment and goodwill is the real foundation of all Governments, and their happiness is, and must be, their real strength. The Committee of this Chamber would like to suggest that Government would do well to coolly ponder over this universal political truth and change their policy accordingly. The Committee are convinced that the present struggle is a far more determined struggle as compared with any other political struggle the country has so far seen, and that the awakening is no longer confined to any one section of the people, but that it is universal and very deep.

CHANGE ANGLE OF VISION.

In order to appraise all these things at their value, it is necessary that the Government of this country must change their angle of vision. And so long as this does not come about there are bound to come more Ordinances, and with the issue of every fresh Ordinance, Government are bound to lose more and more of the popular support they may be having to-day. The Committee trust Government do early revise their policy before it is too late and end the present impasse by peace and goodwill."

MR. P. BALOO

Who is presiding over the Bombay Presidency Chambhar Conference which comes off to-day in Bombay.

CHAND BRAND TEA.
Blended and Packed by Purely Swadeshi Concern.
YELLOW LABEL A SPECIALITY.
Sold in Tins and Packets everywhere,
Managing Agents :—
SAPAT & CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY, 2.
Main Road, NASIK, — — — Ravivar Peth, POONA.

REPRESSION IN BORSAD.

—:o:—

Volunteers And Peasants Assaulted

ATTACHMENTS GALORE

(From A Correspondent.)
BORSAD, Oct. 20.

The Circle Inspector Mr. Bhailabhai better known as "Chhota Collector in Borsad Taluka, met Sjt. Chhotabhai Umedbhai Patel Dictator of Ras Satyagrah Camp while the latter was back on his way to Ras from neighbouring villages, where he had gone for propaganda work. Sjt. Chhotabhai is a graduate of the Gujarat Vidyapith and ardent worker, solely devoted to the work of educational propaganda and social and political reform among the masses. On seeing him, the Circle Inspector asked him to put off the Gandhi Cap he had worn but Sjt. Chhotabhai refused to do so. This was enough to enrage the Circle Inspector who immediately began to beat Sjt. Chhotabhai. The latter was then arrested and sent to Borsad, where he was again severely beaten. He was again beaten while taking his bath in the pond where he was taken by the police for bath. Thus a responsible and well-known worker is subjected to such a harsh treatment.

On the 17th instant Mr. Lallubhai Becharbhai of Ras who was working in his field was abused and beaten. He was asked as to how he was entitled to take away the crops from the fields without paying any rent?

Thus the advent of Diwali has been marked in the Taluka with arrests, attachments and beating of the Satyagrahis.

The Mamalatdar went to Khadhana on the 16th instant and attached and removed vessels, foodstuff, clothes and other valuable from several houses.

The Mamalatdar arrested one Mr. Ashabhai of Golse who had come to Borsad and asked him to pay up the revenue but he refused to pay a single pie and was subsequently let off.

On the 17th instant, the Mamalatdar and Deputy Collector went to Davol but not finding anybody there, they proceeded to the camps in the fields where the people have put up and began to attach various things from several houses. From nine in the morning to five in the evening, the attached various things, filling 3 motor lorries and also took away five buffalces.

The last four days in Borsad are marked by pulling down of National Flags and pattrolling of streets by police armed with lathis. Volunteers cannot stir out in the city and even motor bus owners are asked by the Mamlatdar not to allow the Satyagrahis to travel by their motor buses.

The house of Sjt. Govindbhai Ashabhai of Borsad was searched by the Sub-Inspector of Police with a view to realise the fine of Ashabhai, now in jail. Finding nothing there they entered the the house of a carpenter next door to the house of Ashabhai and removed a table clock and a Seth Thomas Wall clock from his house though they did not belong to Govindbhai.

VOLUNTEER BEATEN.

On the 18th instant, a volunteer of Vasana village, S.t. Bhailalbhai was taken by a Policeman to the Sub-Inspector of Borsad. Bhailalbhai was beaten very severely and asked not to re-enter Borsad. But the volunteer refussed. He was again, beaten and asked to go to Vasna and never to return to Borsad again.

The special attachment clerk of Borsad went to Ochasan and attached goods worth Rs. 625 from the house of Purushottam Ranchoodbhai.

Sjt. Purushottam Chhotabhai, a volunteer of Vehra Camp and three others were severely beaten and arrested on 18th instant. The other three are to be released only after their revenue dues are realised.

Bandra Village Congress Committee Dissolved

—:o:—

BANDRA, Oct. 21.

The Bandra Village Congress Committee has also been dissolved.

SWAMI SANNIYOSI'S VISITOR IN JAIL

—:o:—

President Of Natal India Congress

(From A Correspondent.)
KUDRA, Oct. 20.

Mr. R. K. Kapitan, Vice-President, Natal India Congress and leading merchant of South Africa arrived here with his family to see Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanniyosi, well known leader of Indians abroad who has edited several Colonial Indian journals, founded many religious societies and educational institutions in South Africa and is the author of a dozen books regarding Indian overseas. As a member of South Africa Indian deputation he visited India 1925 and was elected to preside over first session of All-India Emigrants Conference. Swami Bhawani is serving his term of 2-1/2 years' imprisonment in Central Jail, Hazaribagh, Swamiji was arrested on March 29th and sentenced on April 11th in connection with the Satyagraha movement in Bihar. Mr. Kapitan was allowed to interview and he found Swamiji happy and cheerful but suffering with constipation and stomach disorder. Mr. Kapitan is returning to South shortly.

Attachments In Barwala

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.))
DHANDHUKA, Oct. 20.

After the declaration of the Ranpur Ghhavni as an illegal body, the Prabhat Feris continue their regular daily itenary. The Sub-Inspector approached one Ranpur Chhavni as an illegal Prabhat Feri, roughly handled some volunteers and took them to the Thana nearby. They were subsequently let off. Prabhat Feris continue daily and local persons join in ever increasing numbers.

ORDINANCE 9 CASES.

Three volunteers arrested under Ordinance 9 as members of an illegal association of Ranpur Chhavni were convicted to a term of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. Yusufji, the new Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bardoli Satyagrah fame. They were immediately removed to Sabarmati jail.

ATTACHMENTS IN BARWALA.

The reign of attachments continue in full swing in Barwala. The houses of Sjt. Prabhudas Bhutta and Sjt. Chhabildas were attached. The whole of the moveable property of the latter has been removed. Sjt. Prabhudas is thrice separately charged and the total amount of his fine rises to an extra-ordinary extent.

SUB-JAIL SCANDAL.

Sjt. Shivubha Darbar Saheb of Chief has been an under trial prisoner since about four months and he has been in the jail custody since about three months. There is only one case against him but that case seems never to end and in the meanwhile. Darbar Saheb is in sub-Jail. He is neither released on parole; nor is his case being heard in spite of repeated requests by him to the court.

Yet another instance of police harrassment is the case of Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary, the Managing Director of Kathiawad Ltd. He is offering defence. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate transferred his case to Ahmedabad on his own initiative just after h eframed the charge and the stage of defence came. After keeping Mr. Kothary for eight days in Ahmedabad and presenting him in various Magisterial Courts, he is sent back again to Dhandhuka to be tried by the same Magistrate, Yusufji, who has heard the case so far. Sjt. Kothary is suffering from bleading piles but so far he has been given no medical aid.

TALES FROM YERVADA.

Several volunteers of the Dholera Satyagrah have returned from Yervada and all of them have rejoined the fight. They bring with them heart-rending tales of harsh treatment in Yervada.

MUSLIMS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Maulana Hussain Ahmed's Speech.

Maulana Hussain Ahmed Muhajir Madni who has succeeded Mufti Kifayatullah as the dictator of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema addressed the Delhi Muslims on last Friday after the prayers in the Juma Mosque. Ten thousand Muslims listened to the Maulana's speech which lasted for two hours with rapt attention.

The Maulana dwelt at length on the present situation.

Proceeding he discussed the religious aspect of the struggle and said that it was the religious duty of every Muslim to join the movement for.

Alluding to Mufti Kifayatullah's arrest and his appointment to the dictatorship he observed that if he had been present in Delhi he would have asked the Mufti Sahib to excuse him because he did not feel that he was worthy of that high honour once enjoyed by a man of Mufti Kifayatullah's eminence and learning. However as he was appointed to the post he said he would serve the cause to the best of his abilities and honed that Delhi Muslims in particular and Indian Muslims in general would help him in that work.

Cries of "Allaho-Akbar" resounded the domes of the magnificent mosque at short intervals.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the Muslims of Delhi.—"Aljamiat".

"DIWALI THIS YEAR"

—:o:—

A Day Of Mourning

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

A public meeting was held last evening at the Gokhale Hall, under the presidency of Mrs. M. E. Cousins, when several speakers appealed to the public of Madras to observe the ensuing Dipavali as a day of mourning and not to purchase any new cloth at all.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FIRST.

Mrs. Cousins said that Dipavali was a time when, even more than at any other. India thought in terms of cloth. Through this question of cotton, there was coming about a very successful and fundamental instrument by which exploitation might be exercised. She hoped that very soon new fire-works would be going up all round India to show that she had attained her freedom. But there would she said, be no freedom in India unless each individual stood up for it in their daily life and thought of their food, cloths, utensils and lights in terms of India—'Indian industries first and everything else next'. Every country was doing its best to promote its home industries and she did not see any reason why India too should not follow in the steps that New Zealand or Canada or any other part of the British Empire took.

She was glad that in Madras the Corporation had decided to continue to cloth its servants in khaddar. She also would congratulate the Gujerati and Marwari merchants of the city on their resolve not to celebrate the coming Dipavali in the usual way with huge expenditure and pomp but to devote that money to the national cause.

"HELP STARVING COUNTRYMEN".

Srimati Ammakannu Ammal next appealed to the audience not to buy anything foreign, even though it be a trivial button. By buying things purely of Indian make, they would be helping their own starving countrymen.

MISS HILDA WOOD.

Miss Hilda Wood said that the present was not a time for speeches but for action. In the north of India people had realised that in union lay strength and they had effectively organised boycott of foreign goods. If only they could become Swadeshi in thought, word and deed, they would get what they wanted in a day and they would once again be the great nation they were in the past.

A HUGE WASTE.

Srimati Visalakshi Ammal said that it was usual in Hindu and particularly Brahmin families to spend large sums on crackers, foreign cloths of the finest quality and other presents to their relatives and sons-in-law. She knew in some cases what hardships and misery were caused thereby. She considered this was a huge waste and a heartless custom. How could they indulge in these when they could not afford it and when their houses were burning, as it were. She would therefore appeal to them not to celebrate Dipawali this year with any of the usual joy of festivity.

SWADESHI PART OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Mrs. Dinshaw, a Parsi lady from Bombay, said she had seen how wonderfully Bombay had been carrying on the struggle. Her heart was in the national movement and in Swadeshi which was a part of it and she was sure that every true Indian heart would also feel the same.

MRS. COUSINS.

Mrs. Cousins in bringing the meeting to a close, said that the new spirit of liberty in India had been liberated from behind prison bars even as Shri Krishna was born in jail and they could not send their gratitude to those in jail in any better way than to have that readiness in their hearts to sacrifice money, time, health life and liberty for the same cause.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting came to a close.—The "Hindu."

BERAR'S TOLL.

3,000 Congressmen Jailed.

(From A Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Oct. 18.

More than 3,000 people are sent to jail for Forest Satyagrahs in Berar. In Amraoti District alone 600 volunteers and 200 leaders are jailed up to this time. Mr. Laxmanrao Pachghare of Yaoli died in Amraoti jail on 13th He was given hard labour of grinding 25 seers of corn. Secretary of Amraoti District Congress Committee Mr. D. H. Sahasrabudhe is given a rigorous imprisonmeat for one year.

EX-M.L.C. JAILED FOR PICKETING.

—:o:—

KHULNA, Oct. 21.

Maulvi Abdul Kader, a former member of the Bengal Legislative Council and a pleader of Jessore was arrested by the Khulna police while assisting in the picketing of excise shops at Khulna.

He was tried by the Deputy Magistrate and convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. He will be treated as an "A" class prisoner.—A. P.

ENGLISH INSTITUTE OF BANKERS-LONDON.

Examination Results, 1930.

The examination of the English Institute of Bankers were held in the middle of this year in Bombay. The complete official results of the students of the Davar's College of Commerce who appeared in this examination was received by last mail. Messrs. Gordhandas N. Merchant and Adi Shavakshaw Nariman completed the first part of five subjects. Messrs. B. P. Balija, M. V. Gokhale and S. Shrikantaiya completed part second or final and are now Certified Associates of the Institute of Bankers (C. A. I. B.). Mr. T. R. Shivram passed the Qualifying Examination of this Institute. The subjects result is given below:—

BANKING LAW & PRACTICE—Part I:—
Gordhandas Narottamdas Merchant.
Adi Shavakshaw Nariman.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Part I.
S. A. Gangadhar Sastry,
Gordhandas Narottamdas Merchant,
Babubhai Atmarama Karak,
Krapa Shanker Chaturvedi,
Edward Muttaya Asirwathan,
Ambalal Maneklal Shah,
Minocher Shapurji Banker,
Minocher Hormusji Matbar,
Adi Shavakshaw Nariman,
Mahommed Abdul Rehman.

GEOGRAPHY—Part I.
S. A. Gangadhar Sastry,
Kantilal Umiashanker Shukla,
L. J. Ferting,
Gordhandas Narottamdas Merchant,
Babubhai Atmarama Karak,
Krapa Shanker Chaturvedi,
Adi Shavakshaw Nariman,
F. Maduram.

ECONOMICS—Part I.
S. A. Gangadhar Sastry,
L. J. Ferting,
Gordhandas Narottamdas Merchant,
K. Bhaskaran Nair,
Edward Muttaya Asirwatham,
Minocher Shapurji Banker,
Adi Shavakshaw Nariman,
Bhagubhai Sankalchand Parikh,
C. S. Natesan.

ENGLISH—PART I.
Gordhandas Narottam Merchant,
Krapa Shanker Chaturvedi,
Edward Muttaya Asirwatham,
Minocher Shapurji Banker,
Kaikobad Rustomji Bharucha,
Adi Shavakshaw Nariman,
Herbans Lal Mehna

BANKING LAW & PRACTICE, Part II:—
Anthony Joseph Fernandes,
Shanker Narayana Lal,
Bhagubhai Sankalchand Parikh,
K. R. Kedari,
N. J. Nageshkar,
S. Srikantaiya.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Part II:—
N. J. Nageshkar,
R. C. Mehta,
S. Srikantaiya,

ACCOUNTANCY, Part II:—
Anthony Joseph Fernandez,
Minocher Hormusji Matbar,
N. J. Nageshkar,
M. V. Gokhale,
S. Srikantaiya.

ECONOMICS, Part II:—
Shanker Narayana Laul,
R. C. Mehta,
S. Srikantanya.

ENGLISH, Part II:—
B. P. Balija,
K. R. Kedari.

KARACHI'S HUGE PROCESSIONS

—:o:—

Miss Syam Kumari Nehru Hoists National Flag

Students Urged To Join Movement.

(From A Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Oct. 21.

Yesterday a huge procession in honour of the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the President of the Indian National Congress, started from Rambagh Maidan, at 5-30 p.m. and terminated there at 7-15 p.m. after passing through many quarters. Miss Syam Kumari Nehru hoisted the national flag amid lively scene. She then sang beautifully: "Zanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" which appealed to the whole audience.

Karachi residents while they rejoice over her arrival in Karachi are very sorry for her brief stay.

A resolution congratulating Pt. Jawaharlal and Haji Noormahomed Ahmed were unanimously passed. Several speeches were made to condemn the action of separating the son from serving his sick father and exhorting the college students and general public to come out in the field.

Various Prabhat Phories assembled to-day at 7-15 a.m. in Rambagh Maidan, and after hoisting the national flag paraded in a mile-long procession in busy quarters. Amidst great enthusiasm the National Flag was hoisted in Khori Garden with the cries of slogn long live the National Congress.

WHERE ARE THE AMAZONS

(Continued from page 6.)

natures so timid and frail, gazelle-like, so unaccustomed to the horrors and cruelties of our revolting life, so innocent of human villainies and vices preserve the fragrant bud and flower of a sublime womanhood? Can they suffer the privations and tortures within the prison-bars without having their personality maimed and mutilated, their feeling for fine things of life deadened into soullessness—these dark-eyed gazelles nourished on the milk of Gandhian pacifism? I shall not be so pedantic nor light-hearted as to shape a reply to these questions: words can hardly express the emotion that throbs in one's blood. But I seem to see while I watch in the silence of this beautiful spectacle, the distant, inspiring towers and turrets of some Scythia of the feminine soul.—

"BRAHMIN" COMPLEX RUN AMUCK.

(Continued from page 6).

They have as much right to attack the Congress as that body or its spokesmen have that of exposing the critics' attacks. But there are certain decencies to be observed even in attacking the much-attacked Congress which Lord Meston of all the other critics scatters on the winds.

A LIBEL.

His horrible complex distorts his perspective and he does things that no person placed in his position of power and influence could possibly do without subjecting himself to extreme ridicule. His thesis set forth in a special article in the last mail week Sunday "Times", again reiterates the shocking libel against the Congress and its leadership. It is too ignoble to be refuted and no sane person could possibly stomach the assertion that the Congress represents the Hindu reactionary 'bloc' in India. The mean libels refute themselves. The events that are taking place in India, the brilliant and noble personalities of men and women, the 'creme de la creme' of finest culture and idealism in this country and the whole struggle, indeed, for freedom that they have been carrying with new weapons of non-violent resistance have just now fascinated the world-gaze. It would, therefore, be an intellectual insult to take notice of the unintelligible mutterings of an obscurantist British Brahmin and reactionary Imperialist like Lost Meston.

HOLIDAY CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Catholic Gymkhana Beat Baronet C. C.

The Catholic Gymkhana beat the Baronet C. C. in the two day's fixture on the Kennedy Sea Face by a narrow margin of 7 runs after an exciting game. Batting first on Monday the Catholics were all dismissed for a paltry 57, Barday and A. C. Pereira being the only batsmen to reach double figures, Karanjia 4 for 24, Hawevala 3 for 21 and Kapadia 2 for 6 sharing the bowling honours. The Baronets did not fare any too well but managed to score 91, thanks to nine catches being dropped. Wadia and Billimoria were the top scorers with 25 and 21 respectively. The Catholics fared better in their second venture and were able to score 120 before the last wicket fell, P. N. Pereira and Richards contributing 29 and 22. Karanjia captured six wickets for 52. The Baronet C. C. collapsed before the deadly bowling of Bunyan and A. C. Pereira and were all out for 79, the former securing 4 for 11 and the latter 5 for 24.

LIGHT WEIGHT CHAMPION RETAINS BELT.

Al Forman, the rugged Anglo-Canadian, who promoted his own fight, in which he won the Light-weight Championship against Fred Webster the holder, on May 21, to-night retained it by knocking out George Rose of Bristol in the sixth round of a fifteen-round contest. In the absence of Lord Lonsdale the belt was presented to Forman by Mr. Lionel Bettinson.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ENGLAND BEATS IRELAND

In the International Association Football match at Sheffield England defeated Ireland by 3 goals to 1 before an attendance of 40,000 spectatods. The English players showed all round superiority.

BOMB FIND AND ARRESTS.

—:o:—

DACCA, Oct. 21.

The three men arrested in connection with bomb find are Atul Bhattacharya, said to be a medical practitioner who came to Dacca recently, a brother of Atul and Tripura Sen, an inhabitant of Manikgunj sub-division.—A. P.

Nerves.

Microscopic view of nerve cell.

"The debilitated nerves take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks in water."

—in these words a well-known physician in his book "Nerve Energy" describes the action of Sanatogen.

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Apply for leaflets, rules etc., to the Manager, "THE EASY" Crossword Competition Bureau, Mylapore, Madras.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 17.

	Season To Date.	This Week.	Season Corresponding. 1929-30.	Week Corresponding. 1929-30.	
Total in Sight (Excluding Linters)	4,924	732	5,357	973	bales.
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other America (Excluding Linters)	882	197	1,618	256	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,797	283	1,630	318	"
Of which to Japan	219	26	183	35	"
Of which to China	74	25	35	3	"
Of which to G. B.	256	47	282	65	"
Of which to Germany	609	84	498	91	"
Stock at New York	—	228	—	97	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	6,183	—	1,838	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	226	—	1,042	"
World's Visible supply	—	7,855	—	5,901	"
Of which American cotton	—	6,113	—	4,157	"
Forwarded to world's mills (Excluding Linters)	1,916	310	2,955	412	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,567	433	3,238	580	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

	Season To Date.	This Week.	Season Corresponding. 1929-30.	Week Corresponding. 1929-30.	
Total Imports	321*	60	428	72	bales.
East Indian Imports	47	4	53	4	"
Total Exports	33	5	29	3	"
East Indian Exports	11	Nil.	6	2	"
Total Forwarded	381	39	552	58	"
East Indian Forwarded	61	4	48	4	"
Total Stock	—	725	—	682	"
East Indian Stock	—	51	—	52	"
Total Sales	—	31,750	—	41,930	"
East Indian Sales	—	2	—	2	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands except total Sales which are given in full.

*Adjusted.

DEPRESSION FORMING OFF COROMANDAL COAST.

POONA, Oct. 21

Nearly general rain has fallen in southeast Madras, and Tenasserin and local rain in north Hyderabad with a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam, north Bombay, Malabar and north Madras coast. Conditions are disturbed off Coromandel coast where depression may be forming.

The chief amounts are: Tavoy half an inch; Victoria Point a quarter, Dibrugarh a half, Negapatam and Cuddalore one and a half, Pamban, Madras and Poona one, Nellore and Trivandrum three quarters, Palamcottah and Trichinopoly a half, Vellore, Coonoor and Aurangabad a quarter.

Forecast: Increase in south east Madras, extension in Mysore Madras Deccan, and North Madras Coast.

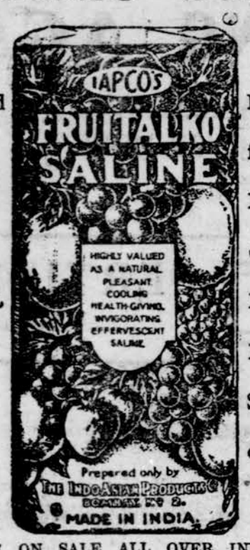
Heavy Rainfall Warning: Locally heavy falls are likely in Southeast Madras.—A. P.

AN AFGHAN'S WHEREABOUTS.

The Officiating Royal Afghan Consul-General in India writes:

Mohd. Naim Khan son of Haji Mohd Nasim Khan, Afghan of Edokhail resident of Begsmand is missing until now from the time of revolution of Afghanistan. Wherever he may be he should inform the office of Royal Afghan Consulate General. The Consulate will be obliged if Mohd Naim Khan or any one aware of his whereabouts in India informs it about his present address.

IAPCO'S
Fruitalko Saline.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1 week Cotton Market Rates	5-0
1 Day's Meeting Horse Race tips (One horse in each race)	5-0

Foreign:—Double the inland rates
N.B.
Since the Divine Power of Sree Hanuman and His Blessings were lessened for the past two and a half years we have not given any advertisements in any of the papers. Now that the power and the Blessings are restored from 15th March 1930, we advise to the public through newspapers not to lose this opportunity for consulting us hereafter for their benefits.
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A HERO WHO KNEW NO DEFEAT.

Sjt. Sen Gupta's Tribute To Late Deshbandhu Das.

KARACHI, Oct. 15.

The spacious lawns of the Mahatma Gandhi Gardens presented a gala appearance when the Karachi Municipality presented an address of welcome to Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta, ex-Mayor of Calcutta. After Mr and Mrs. Sen Gupta had taken their seats on silver cushioned chairs Mr. Jamshed read the following address of welcome.:

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The following is the full text of the municipal address presented to Shriyut Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta, by the President and Members of the Karachi Municipality.

On behalf of the citizens of Karachi we offer you and Mrs. Sen-Gupta a hearty and respectful welcome to our City. We are grateful to you for giving us this opportunity of meeing you and for agreeing to receive this address.

As one who has presided over the municipal affairs of the premier City of our country, and has been Mayor of Calcutta for a number of years, we feel proud to see you in our midst.

Your mayoralty was a great lesson to many of us; your deep devotion for your city will always be an example to those who love and desire to serve their own cities.

Sir, your presence naturally reminds us of your great and noble predecessor Deshbandhu C. R. Das, whose great mission you are following so worthily, and who will be ever remembered by the people of our Country with love and veneration. We are happy that following in his footsteps, you have devoted yourself entirely to the service of our Country taking it as your Dharma. Though some of us may differ in the methods of achieving the goal which is today the deepest aspiration of your life, we offer you our humble reverence as a patriot and a son of the Motherland.

We offer you and Mrs. Sen-Gupta our cordial greetings and wish you long life, health and happiness.

After reading the address Mr. Jamshed requested Mr. Sen-Gupta to unveil the bust photo of Deshbandhu C. R. Das.

GREAT SOUL OF C. R. DAS.

Unveiling the bust of the Late Deshbandhu, Mr. Sen Gupta said: "I have been greatly honoured by being asked to unfurl the statue of the great Indian Deshbandhu Chittraranjan Das (Applause). To ask me to speak about him is to ask a son to speak about his father. (Applause). It is over five years ago that Deshbandhu was snatched away from us and from that day till to-night whenever I have been asked to speak about Deshbandhu I always fail to express the sentiments which arise in my mind. I assure you, it is difficult, it is almost impossible for me, a small man, who was with Deshbandhu from moment to moment, month to month, year to year while he was working, eating and sleeping in every sphere of activity—to tell you about his life to describe his great soul; and to give you a history of his life is an impossible task so far as I am concerned. The honour you have done me is appreciated by me.

DESHBANDHU'S GREAT SACRIFICE.

Deshbandhu was known to you as a great patriot. He was known to you as a man who had practised at the bar which brought him every month nearly half a lakh of rupees. That great soul had not only made supreme sacrifice of all his worldly possessions and income for the sake of his country but also he gave his life itself to the country by striving and working for the freedom of the country every moment and every second of his existence. (Hear hear). Although he was not shot dead by a bullet he gave every drop of his blood for the sake of the riddance of the British domination. (Hear, hear.)

QUALITIES OF HEAD AND HEART.

You knew him only as a politician. He was also a philosopher. He was not only a brilliant lawyer and a politician but he was a poet. He was an agreeable and literary man. If you look at his Bengali songs you will be able to realise his literary capacity. You do not know the activities of that great soul in all spheres of life. One quality that made him great was that quality of brave, generous and large-heartedness of his soul. He knew no defeat. I want his presence to-day to lead and guide us in this grim struggle of India. We miss his presence very keenly. He was not merely an idealist but a practical politician. To-day Mahatma Gandhi wants him, Pandit Motilal and other national workers grieve that their comrade Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das is not by their side.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

He never accepted defeat and I proclaim from this platform, on behalf of the whole nation on behalf of the Indian National Congress that this nation is not going to take defeat in this great struggle. (Hear hear). Although Deshbandhu is not with us in flesh and blood I know and feel in my heart that there is his soul looking down upon us to-night through his spiritual power as to how we are faring with the non-violent non-co-operation. If he is not inspiring us from above I cannot understand how it is possible for so many of us to sacrifice our wordly possess ones. How is it possible for so many hundreds and thousands to court imprisonment solitary confinement, and the very many tortures at the hands of the British Government. It is through that inspiration that we in Bengal and all over India people desire to wrest freedom from the hands of British, however unwilling and mighty they might be to give up their domination power and exploitation of India." (Applause).

—"The Sind Observer."

Cooking is now tastier, better....

Housewives everywhere are enthusiastic about Cocogem — the ideal cooking medium. For they have found that not only is it better than ghee, suet, lard, etc. in preparing food, but that it actually *helps* their dishes to turn out right, reduces the chances of cooking failure!

A pure vegetable oil, Cocogem is odourless and tasteless. It can be used time and time again without conveying the slightest flavour of one dish to another .... cakes and pastries can be prepared with Cocogem that has already been used to fry onions or fish, and no taste will be transferred! And in frying it is ideal, for high temperatures can be maintained without risk of it burning or smoking.

All provision stores stock Cocogem. Get a tin to-day and tell your cook to use it in place of the adulterated bazaar ghee he is probably buying. You, too, will be surprised how fresh and tempting your dishes will become!

Try this recipe....

(No. 70)
Walnut Omelette

1 tablespoonful milk, 6 peeled walnuts, 4 eggs, salt and pepper, and 1 oz. Cocogem

Break eggs into a basin, add the milk, season and beat well. Shread the walnuts and fry well in Cocogem, add to the eggs. Heat the remaining Cocogem and pour in the mixture, cook over a quick fire stirring all the time till the eggs begin to set, then shape in a half moon and turn out quickly on to a hot dish.

Owing to the enthusiastic reception of the Cocogem recipe book, "One Hundred Aids to Appetite", the stock of these books is now exhausted. However, the Proprietors of Cocogem will continue to welcome requests for advice in the preparation of tasty dishes. The services of the Cocogem cooking expert are always at your disposal.

Cocogem

NO HOPE FOR R. T. C.

:o:

An American View

The New York "Nation" writes:

The British Government has announced that sixty-six Indians, of every party except the all-important National Congress, will attend the Round Table Conference in London opening on October 20. Press dispatches give somewhat contradictory figures, but there are to be sixteen delegates from the native states, leaving fifty from British India, of whom twenty or more appear to be Hindus and twelve or fifteen Muslims. There are some sixteen Liberals and Moderates, most of them Hindus, representing a point of view relatively favourable to British rule, although the most prominent leader of this group, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, it will be remembered, was also a leader in the movement to boycott the Simon Commission in 1928. Plainly, even if many of the delegates are pliable, it will be a herculean task to bring about an agreement among them satisfactory to the British Government, and if agreement be arrived at, how much will it amount to with the Nationalist forces entirely refusing to take part and continuing their campaign of civil disobedience? If the threatened refusal to pay taxes is carried out on a large scale and the boycott continues, then the decisions of London will be robbed of importance. Of course, the hope of the government is to detach the body of the Indian people from support of Gandhi and the Congress program, but there is thus far no sign of success in that endeavor.

NAGPUR NEWS

:o:

Official Version Of Seoni Firing

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 18.

A Government Communique dated Pachmari, 15-10-30, states as follows:—

"It is published for general information that further rioting occurred on the 9th October 1930 at Turya near Khawasa in the Seoni district in pursuance of the civil disobedience movement. A Sub-Inspector of Police and 13 constables, together with the range officer and a few forest guards, had gone out from Khawasa to prevent an expected breach of the forest laws and were returning back, after successfully persuading the gathering to abandon its intention, when they were intercepted by a large party of Gonds and others estimated at over 4,000 strong. This party was collected from villages as far distant as 10 miles, and had come to the scene ready armed with lathis, axes and stones. The police party was heavily attacked, and it was only after the Sub-Inspector of Police, the Range officer and some of the constables had been hit, that firing was ordered in self-defence, resulting, so far as it has been possible to ascertain hitherto, in the death of one man and one woman and in injuries to 14 others. Medical assistance was sent immediately by the local officers to Khawasa and 9 injured persons were removed to hospital in Seoni. Re-inforcements have been sent to the spot, and the situation is reported to be under control."

PICKETERS ARRESTED

An impressive ceremony was performed yesterday morning in the Chitnis Park when over 2000 ladies saluted the National Flag.

Picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops continues vigorously. Seven more volunteers were arrested yesterday under the picketing ordinance.

The Mahal Merchants Association has resolved not to celebrate the forthcoming Divali Festival. Those who will act against this decision will be fined by the Association. Crackers and foreign fireworks have been completely boycotted.

Some days back an unknown youth was seen riding fast on a bicycle through some important localities and distributing typed hand-bills signed by one "Narendra, P. A. to the Commander-in-Chief of Republican Army of Free India". Some of the hand-bill are similar to the Bhagatsing or Gandhi?" hand-bills distributed in Ahmedabad last week.

Another Government Communique notifies that 24 fresh apologies have been tendered by Satyagrahis who have been released. The total number of prisoners who have been released on apology now comes to 293.

Seven students from Patwardhan High School have been rusticated for alleged disorderly behaviour near the School compound in connection with the hartal observed in Nagpur in memory of 2 Gondia Tahsil Peasants, last week. Some more students from Science College will it is learnt also be dealt with in the near future.

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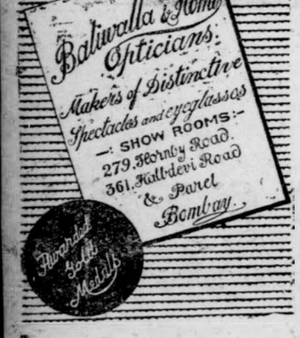

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"INDIA NOT A SUBJECT, BUT A NATION".

Dr. Radhakrishnan's Analysis Of Indian Problem.

The following are extracts from the Convocation address of Dr Radhakrishnan delivered at the Mysore University on the 16th instant.

Let me express to Your Highness and the University authorities my sense of the great honour that you have done me by inviting me to address this Convocation.

KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE.

What is it to belong to a University? It is said, with truth, that the function of a University is to prepare the young to take their place in human society. It must provide its members with the knowledge and skill necessary to make them efficient citizens. But is the whole duty of man exhausted by the acquisition of knowledge and professional training? Is a University only an institution for higher learning, a factory which turns out clerks and technicians able to run the machinery of the State? A University is a fellowship of spirits, a society of seekers of truth who believe that there are things in life of vastly greater import than wealth and comfort, necessary as these are. It affirms that the pursuit of ideas and inspirations is greater than the race for power and glory. To belong to a University is to share this way of looking at things and feeling about them, to acquire this largeness of view which can assuage the asperities of life.

SOCIAL AIMS.

The passion for political freedom is running high. But, like everything else, freedom is won from within and not given from without. The country we love is not a geographical area but a spiritual possession. Until we identify ourselves with it through mind, heart and will, wisdom, love and service sanity, sweetness and strength, our country is bound to be in its present intolerable condition. The forces we have to contend against are more within our borders. Our lack of ordinary human interest in communities other than our own, our unthinking adoption of practices and prohibitions, our social tyranny which makes cowards or automata of most of us, our religious fanaticism, are wrongs which require immediate attention. The advancement of social understanding and the promotion of the spirit of service and sacrifice are ideals which a University must think worthy of its high calling. Ability to co-operate with others is the true test of education, among individuals as well as communities, and it is possible only with sweetness and humanity.

SANITY.

No nation can grow if it has not its roots in the past. We cannot start an entirely new civilization; we might as well try to build a new tree. The spirit of the past can be gathered from the history of the people. If we go to Indian History in order to learn and not inflict on her own petty prejudices, we find there not a fixed programme, but a continuing spirit. The creative tradition, the living past, is like a seed that grows and not a log of wood. We are not obliged to bless every stage and example of it. It is a waste of time to revive the forms of ancient life in the modern world. If Manu were read for practical guidance to-day, it were better for us that Manu had not been born. The scriptures of an earlier age cannot answer the problems of our time. We must not hesitate to extract the vital principles of universal value from what is strictly local and temporary. Absorbing the lessons of centuries, we must accept the intimations that are reaching us still. The great representatives of Indian culture were men of mobility and ceaseless adventure and we are not loyal to their spirit if we mark time in a world of perpetual movement by sitting still and chanting ancient hymns. We cannot command the Sun to stand still in the plains of Hindusthan. Searching the scriptures while the storm is blowing, half ruined the country. "What my fathers did is good enough for me," is the maxim of the decadent; no man can be his own ancestor is the principle of the progressive. Our primary duty to-day is to face facts as we find them even though they may hurt our national pride, and remember in dealing with them the principal truths of all religions, which are, roughly speaking, to be the universality of spirit, the inviolability of personality, the fact of fellowship, the duty of service and power of sacrifice.

INDO-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

The Indo-British association may be the outer expression of the ultimate synthesis between the East and the West. If the British Empire becomes transformed into a political system based on voluntary association, a federation of free communities where law established by consent is supreme, a smaller league of nations effective for world peace, it can only be on a basis of good will and equality. A firm political connection secured by common interests, a sound economic interchange and mutual industrial helpfulness on healthy lines, a new cultural relationship between two most important sections of humanity, Europe and Asia, in which they could exchange all that is vital and valuable as equal members of the human household a close partnership in the building of a new and rich culture for the life of a nobler humanity, is an ideal worth striving for. But smaller minds interpret the British connection in a more sordid way. If empire means markets for the central power, men, money and munitions for planting the flag in the extremes of the world, if it means the massing of troops in a variety of colours against similar groupings on battle fronts, if it means the exploitation of the weak and the backward, such an empire is a vulgarity, a reaction, a danger to the peace of the world. If the larger objective prevails, if good will and sympathy govern Indo-British relations, the empire will become more enduring. The bonds of friendship are a defence more solid than soldiers and machine guns.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The eyes of the world are now fixed on the Round Table Conference which is to meet soon in St. James' Palace in London. If the delegates meet in the mood of shareholders anxious for their dividends, there is little hope of any right settlement. India is not a subject to be administered but a nation seeking its soul. For the Indian mind, ideas are more potent than facts even though the ideas may be illusions. The Indian thinks and feels in terms of national pride and self-respect. He stresses the shame of subjection and the lines of sorrow which even the best Indians bear in their faces. While the British seem to exaggerate the demands of security, the Indians emphasise the right to liberty. Security and liberty do not always coincide. Are we to have the maximum freedom consistent with the minimum safety or minimum freedom with the maximum safety? That is the problem. No heavier task than that which awaits the British is ever likely to fall on it. If one course is fraught with risk, the other is fraught with greater risk. While conflicts of interests can be composed by reason and argument, conflicts of passions produce fear and suspicion, which make all peaceful solutions difficult. The problem can be solved only by that sympathetic understanding of another's point of view and by that true statesmanship, which steadily looking to the future avoids stressing the obstacles which loom so large in the path of the mere politician whose eye and whose ear are on the ground only one step in advance of his feet. Many of us who wish well for peace and freedom hope fervently that Great Britain will rise to the height of its vast opportunities, take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet.

HUMAN FACTOR IN INDIAN ECONOMIC LIFE.

Cause That Retard National Growth.

The Bombay Swadeshi League has issued its Indian Economic Leaflet No. 2. In it Professors Wadia and Rao, the authors, observe:—

The creation of wealth in the last analysis depends on the co-operation of two factors—the gifts of nature and the resourcefulness of man. The classical economists called them land and labour. India is abundantly rich in the variety of her natural resources; if her total annual production compares unfavourably with that of other countries not equally favoured by nature, if in other words, the country is poor this poverty must and can be attributed only to the human factor. Man in India has failed to respond to Nature's generosity.

So far as quantity goes, India has a big population numbering 32 crores of which British India claims nearly 25 crores. The efficiency of the human factor, however, does not depend only upon the quantity of the population. The average expectation of life, the proportion of the adult part of the population to the total number, the extent of literacy, the occupational distribution of the population, and the existence of overpopulation, if any,—these are the factors which determine the productive efficiency of the population. Finally we have to consider how far social, religious and political institutions have affected the economic well-being of the Indian community.

Tre following table compares the efficiency of the Indian population with that of several leading countries in the world on the basis of the first two of the tests mentioned above:—

Country	Average expectation of life at birth in years.	Percentage of working population to the total population.
England and Wales	52	60
Germany	47	58
France	46	53
India	23	40

Note:—The working age for the Indian population has been taken at 15.40.

On an average, then, every person born in India can expect to survive for less than half the number of years for which a person born in England will survive. This means that whereas an Englishman spends the larger part of his life as producer, the Indian spends the larger part of his life as a consumer, and dies in the early stages of his productive career. Then again, 60 per cent. of the total population are only consumers, the workers or producers forming only 40 per cent. of the population. In other words, the productive efficiency per head of the Indian population is less than that of the English, German or French population.

TEST OF LITERACY

If we apply the test of literacy, we again find the same evidency of inefficiency. The following table gives figures of literacy for British India and three of the Indian States which have made the greatest educational progress:—

	Literates per 100 males of 5 and over.	Literates per 100 females of 5 and over.
Travancore State	38.0	17.3
Cochin State	31.7	11.5
Baroda State	24.0	4.7
BRITISH INDIA	14.4	2.0

If we take figures for adults, taking India as a whole, 17 out of every hundred men, and 2 out of every hundred women, who are twenty years of age and over, are entered as literate; and the total school-going population has risen from 64 lakhs in 1917 to nearly 93 lakhs in 1927. These figures give an unduly optimistic picture, for hardly 10 per cent. of the population which attends class I goes upto class V; so that 90 per cent. of the total school-going population tend to relapse into illiteracy. (1) Taking the whole adult population, both males and females together, we find that nearly 90 per cent. are illiterate. This vast illiteracy necessarily results in a further reduction of the productive efficiency of the population, especially as contrasted with countries such as Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States of America.

(1) Cf. Number of Pupils in Boys' Schools by Stages in British India:—

Class I 1922-23	3,453,046
Class II, 1923-24	1,218,758
Class III. 1924-25	897,512
Class IV, 1925-26	655,101
Class V. 1926-27	393,465

If we turn to the occupational distribution of the population, the following table gives the relevant statistics for the year 1921:—

	Number of Persons supported (in lakhs)	Percentage of each to the total population
Occupation.		
1 Agriculture and Mining	2312	73.15
2 Industry	332	10.49
3 Transport	43	1.37
4 Trade	181	5.73
5 Public force and administration	48	1.53
6 Professions and Liberal Arts	50	1.59
7 Miscellaneous	194	6.14

ACUTE PROBLEM.

Agriculture proper supports 71 per cent. of the population; pasture and hunting maintain another 2 per cent., while a large part of the population classed as "Miscellaneous" are closely connected with land. Even the figure of 10 per cent. which industry maintains is misleading; only one per cent. or 33 lakhs out of the 332 lakhs being supported by large scale industries organised on modern lines; the remaining 299 lakhs out of the 332 are maintained by small and unorganized industries intimately connected with agriculture. The one striking fact, then, which is revealed by the occupational statistics of the Indian population is its glaring dependence upon land for living. Agriculture is India's largest industry, and her people live largely in villages. In itself, dependence upon agriculture need not be a disquieting factor. It becomes so, however, when the number of people dependent on the land attains a proportion that the soil cannot support in conditions of efficiency. And to-day nobody will deny that there is living on land a large surplus population, which does not add anything to production but which nevertheless consumes steadily. This concentration on land, and the accompanying absence of diversity of employment has been one of the greatest causes of India's poverty. This unproductive massing of the population on land leads to a real decrease in the productive efficiency of the people.

Even if the population be efficient in all other respects—which the Indian population, at least, is not—, there is a limit beyond which any increase in its quantity would lead to a proportional decrease in its productive efficiency and result in a consequent diminution of its resources per head. It is not possible to deny the fact that under existing circumstances and methods of production, India is over-populated. The population of India is so huge to-day that any slight economic misfortune seriously disturbs the economic life of this country, and sends up the death rate. Famines, epidemics like plague and influenza, and even preventible diseases such as fever and cholera, exact a terrible and an unnatural toll from the Indian people, as can be seen from the following figures:—

Case of years. death.	Number of Persons killed.
Famine 1875-1900	2,37,40,000
Plague 1901-1920	95,22,445
Malaria 1901-1921	1,83,61,167
Influenza 1918-1919	84,19,694

The only way in which one can explain the extra-ordinary heavy mortality arising from these factors is to trace it to deficient vitality of the people with its resulting decrease in the power to resist disease; this deficiency in vitality is due to partial or wrolesale starvation.

STATUS OF WOMANHOOD.

A further factor which affects the efficiency of the people is the status of its womanhood. Indian womanhood yields to none in the world, as is amply demonstrated by their undaunted participation in the recent political uprising of this country. But certain customs such as the purdah which affects the Muslims largely, and early marriage which affects the Hindus largely, tend to hamper and diminish their productive efficiency, whilst the extent of feminine illiteracy in this country also leaves much to be desired.

The religious traditions and social institutions of the people of this country have their share in diminishing their productive efficiency. The doctrine of karma has, in its popular form, served to weaken the economic motive and created the 'pathetic contentment' of the Indian people; while the institution of caste in its present stage of evolution divides the community into an immense number of unnaturally water-tight compartments and creates an immobility of capital and labour which is ruinous for the productive efficiency of the people. There are other customs such as the popular disinclination to use night-soil or bone-meal as manure and the extravagant expenditure on marriages and deaths which decrease the efficiency of the human factor in this country and increase the burden of indebtedness.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Last, but not least, is the political environment under which Indian Society functions and has its being. Centuries of political subjection have destroyed individual initiative and suppressed economic enterprise. Foreign rule is demoralising alike to the rulers and the ruled; but when that foreign rule embodies the traditions of a mechanised bureaucracy that regards as irrelevant the claims of individualit yand the intrinsic worth of personality, it tends to produce a sense of helplessness and a spirit of abject surrender. If the spirit of the times in India to-day has been characterised by a longing for political autonomy, sometimes regarded as morbid, it is because of the deep-rooted conviction in the mass mind that its social and economic welfare is finally dependent upon the power of guiding its own destinies unfettered by foreign rule. A self-governing India will not be immune from errors of judgment and even disastrous failures; bot it will provide the condition for a policy aiming at the improvement of the economic efficiency of the population, by improved sanitation, by the spread of education, by removal of all the obstacles that have hitherto hampered the growth of a healthy

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Date.	Steamers.	Tons
Oct.		
16th Nov.	MALWA*	11,009
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
7th	NALDERA ‖	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA ‖	11,120
28th Dec.	MANTUA	10,946
8th	NARKUNDA ‖	16,572
18th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
30th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
7th 1931.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN ‖	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI ‖	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA ‖	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN ‖	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,548
28th	NALDERA x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA ‖	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA ‖	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,642
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,129
23rd	MALOJA x	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,009

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‖ Through from China.

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	A	B
Single	£56	£50
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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons
Nov. 28th Dec.	DUMANA.	8,437
11th	DOMALA	8,432
1931. Mar. 26th	DUMANA	8,437
April 9th	DOMALA	8,432

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Date about		
Oct. 24th	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
15	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
18	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Nalkuda	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Moolton	Colombo and Australia.

*Cargo only

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Oct.		
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22nd	Baroda	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports. Via Verawal & Mangrole
24th	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
24th	Ellora	Mombasa
25th 9 a.m	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi
27th	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Jutch Mandvi and Port Okha. 10 a.m.

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Katori Maru	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
*Yamagata Maru	10000	---	@2 Dec
xIyo Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Kashima Maru	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Yasukuni Maru	10000	---	@16Dec.
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Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co., 79 Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companys' Act VII of 1850.)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SPECIAL CORKS
for Boot Cream Bottles, Ink Pots and other articles and Pots for Ointments etc. are now made in India, and known as

TOPALL
PACKING MATERIALS

GANN BROTHERS,
Topall Works, Lucknow.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Oct. 20.
Demand Bills 485.90

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 20.
Silver:—Market is quiet.
Spot 16 9/16
Forward 16 9/16
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Oct. 20.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 1 1/2 p. c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 1 7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2 3/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2 9/32 p.c.
Fine Trades Bills, 3 months 3 1/4 p.c.
Fine Trades Bills, 6 months 3 3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 20.
T. T. London on Berlin 20.40 1/2
T. T. London on Amsterdam 12.06 3/4
T. T. London on Brussels 34.85
T. T. London on Madrid 47.00
T. T. London on Milan 92.32
T. T. London on Berne 25.04
T. T. London on Paris 123.83
T. T. London on Prague 163.79

LINSEED OIL.
London, Oct. 20.
Linseed Oil, naked, cwt.—
Nov-Dec. sellers 24
Jan-Apl. sellers 23/7-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Oct. 20.
Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot sellers 4-1/16.

LONDON METALS.
London, Oct. 20.
Copper Braziers £58 1/2
Yellow Metal £47 1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £13 1/4
Corrugated Sheet 24 gauge £11 5/8
Tin English Ingot £116 1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Oct. 20.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton Dec-Jan. quoted £5-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton Oct-Nov. sellers £13-7-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton Oct-Nov. sellers £11-0-0

LINSEED.
London, Oct. 20.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Oct-Nov. sellers £14-5-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Nov-Dec. sellers £14-5-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton Oct-Nov. sellers £11-2-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton Oct-Nov. sellers £15-0-0.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 21.

The New York futures being 12 points higher, the local market opened at Rs. 195/4 for Broach A. M. delivery. There was good enquiry from Japanese firms and prices advanced to Rs. 196. At this level the market ruled rather quiet and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

The market is entirely closed to-day and there will be no moorat Business. This attitude is perhaps for the first time in the history of the Bombay Cotton market that no business is done on the eve of the Hindu New Year.

Broach A. M.	196/8
Oomra, D-J.	164/4
Bengal D-J.	135/12

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 20.

December	10.42
January	10.55
December New Contract	10.43
January New Contract	10.55
March New Contract	10.79
May New Contract	11.02
July New Contract	11.24

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 20.

October	10.23
January	10.56
Middling Spot	10.20

NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 20.
New York; 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
October New Contract unchgd.
January New Contract unchgd.
March New Contract unchgd.
New York, 11 a.m.—
October New Contract 10.18
January New Contract 10.50
March New Contract 10.74

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 20.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 80,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 23,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 20.

	Opening	Closing.
October	...	5.54
November	...	5.54
December	...	5.61
January	5.67	5.67
February	...	5.71
March	5.77	5.78
April	...	5.82
May	5.87	5.88
June	...	5.91
July	5.96	5.97
August	...	6.00
September		6.02
October		6.05
Middling Spot		5.79

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Oct. 20.
Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.50
Scinde, Fine	3.75
Scinde, Superfine	3.85
Bengal, Good	3.25
Bengal, Fully Good	3.50
Bengal, Fine	3.75
Oomra, Good	3.40
Oomra, Fully Good	3.70
Oomra, Fine	4.00
Broach, Fully Good	4.10
Broach, Fine	4.35
Broach, Superfine	4.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 20.

November	8.54
December	8.61
January	8.65
March	8.84
May	9.03
July	9.19
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	9.55

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 20.
Rozario Santa Fe Cargoes per 62 1/2 lb. Oct.-Nov. 27 quoted.
Barletta Russo, Cargoes per 61 1/2 lb. Oct-Nov. 26/3 quoted.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Afloat to U. K. paid 28/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, Oct-Nov. sellers 29.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Oct. 20.
Java Sugar, Fine, White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C & F Calcutta Nov-Dec. per cwt. 7/9
C & F Bombay—
Nov-Dec. per cwt. 7/10
C & F Karachi—
Nov-Dec. per cwt. 7/10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Oct. 20.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. £17 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £108
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £92 3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £42 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p. c. £80 1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £102 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £46
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £55 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £54 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £66 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £57 3/8
War Loan 5 p.c. £105
Victory Bond 4 p.c. £96 3/4

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
The Irresistible Comedy Pair
WALLACE BEERY
RAYMONG HATTON.
IN
PARTNERS in CRIME
Beery takes the part of a dud detective and Hatton plays dual roles; those of a newspaper reporter and of a savage gang leader. The story furnishes plenty of laughs and Beery and Hatton make the most of the comedy possibilities.
AND
UNIVERSAL SERIAL.
TARZAN THE TIGER
Episodes 11 and 12.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Here's the Laugh of your Life
THE
COHENS and KELLYS in SCOTLAND
featuring
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY.
Come and see the hilarious complication when Cohen tries to put one over Kelly, and when a shrewd Scotchman tries to put one over both.
IT'S A SCREAM.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night at 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Special Diwali Week Attraction.
TOM MIX
IN
"THE BIG DIAMOND ROBBERY."
NEXT SATURDAY
A Drama with great adventures!
"MASK OF LOPEZ."
WITH
FRED THOMSON

COMMENCING 25TH SATURDAY,
Bach-i-Sakka
featuring
MASTER VITHAL
with
Miss GOHAR & MAZHAR.
Director, Mr. GIDWANI.

When the weak suffer at the hands of the tyrant and send out a muffled cry from their hearts the heavens send out a Saviour.

SEE REMARKABLE DANCE SCENE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road.

RIALTO CINEMA
A HAPPY NEW YEAR to the Whole Hindu Communities.
TO-DAY AT 9. A. M.
A complete serial will be Shown.
Daily at 4, 6-15, 8-15 & 10-15 P.M.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1930

Haji Noormahomed Ahmed Jailed.

—:o:—

PRESIDENT OF 11TH BOMBAY "WAR" COUNCIL GETS 9 MONTHS R. I.

Prabhat Pheri Members Convicted.

40 PERSONS, INCLUDING BATOOK DESAI, REMANDED.

Haji Noormahomed Ahmed, President of the Eleventh Bombay "War Council" was sentenced to an aggregate term of nine months rigorous imprisonment on two charges, namely, that he was a member of the Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which was declared an unlawful Association and that he assisted its operation and promoted its meetings.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, held the trial at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday morning. Although the police courts were closed on account of Divali holidays, a special sitting of the court was arranged to try a large number of political cases which are pending.

Stating the prosecution case, Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor said that Haji Noormahomed Ahmed became the President of the "War Council" on October 17 after the arrest of Sjt. Osman Sobani, his predecessor. At 11-30 p.m. on the 19th Haji Noormahomed Ahmed was arrested after he had addressed a meeting of Hajaji Memon Dhoka Jamat at Abdul Rehman Street.

Inspector Shirazee of the C.I.D., in his evidence, deposed that the accused was a prominent member of the Congress Muslim party and was its Vice-President. He was nominated "Dictator" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the 17th.

NO PART IN PROCEEDINGS.

Asked by the court the accused refused to take part in the proceedings except saying that the meeting he had addressed at Abdul Rehman Street had no connection with the Congress.

Inspector Chowdhary in his evidence said that the accused addressed a meeting held under the auspices of the Congress at the Azad Maidan and exhorted the people to carry on the struggle. The Government, he said, had usurped the Congress House but they could not usurp the hearts of the peiple. The witness also mentioned the various other meetings addressed by the accused during his short tenure of office.

THE SENTENCE.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of both the charges under Section 17 Clause 1 and 2, namely that he was a member of an unlawful assembly and that he assisted its operations and promoted its meetings. On the first charge he sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment. On the second charge he award another sentence of six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default, further three months' imprisonment. The substantive sentences to run concurrently.

If the fine is not paid the aggregate sentence comes to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONGRATULATION IN JAIL.

A large number of Muslims who were present in the Court cheered the "War Council" President when the sentenced was pronounced. Members of the Halai Memon Dhoka Jamat of which the accused is the Vice-President obtained permission of the Court to meet and congratulate Haji Noor-Mahomed in the cell.

A police officer then placed before the Court three persons on a charge of being members of the Akhila Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh, which is declared an illegal Association. In his evidence the police officer stated that the arrested persons were the leaders of the Bharat Swatantra Pheri and were arrested while proceeding along Chinch Bunder Road on the 19th instant. Just before their arrest the accused had admitted that the Prabhat Pheri to which they belonged was affiliated to the Akhila Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh which was declared an illegal body.

Questioned by the Court the accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. Kampani, a pleader, at this stage pointed out to the Court that according to a High Court ruling a statement made by the accused before his arrest was not admissible and could not be treated as evidence. In this particular instance it was not proved that the accused were members of the Akhila Prabhat Pheri Sangh.

The Magistrate asked the accused if the Prabhat Pheri to which they belonged was affiliated to the Akhila Prabhat Pheri Sangh.

The accused replied that they were not members of the Akhil Bharat Pheri Sangh but they used to go there when invited.

The Magistrate thereupon sentenced all the three to a term of two months' hard labour, and a fine of Rs. 50 each, or, in default, further six weeks' imprisonment.

About 40 persons arrested either for taking out Prabhat Pheris or for picketing were next placed before the Magistrate and remanded into police custody some of them till the 23rd, and some till the 27th instant.

BATOOK DESAI REMANDED.

Master Batook Desai, the 15-year old Captain of Vanar Sena was remanded till the 23rd, on which date he will be placed before an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. Some of the arrested persons complained of indisposition and one person complained that he was not even given drinking water.

Among the persons remanded was Sjt. Trimbak Ramchandra, Vice-President, of the Dadar Congress Committee.

WAR COUNCIL SECRETARY JAILED.

Mr. A. G. H. Amir gets 9 Months' R. I.

Mr. Abdul Gafur Haji Amir, Secretary, War Council, B.P.C.C. was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday by Mr. N. T. Jangalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Chowdhary of the Bombay C.I.D. giving evidence said that he knew the accused for a number of years. He had a cloth shop at Lal Baug. Recently he was seen visiting the Congress House and also attending the Congress meetings. He was appointed Secretary of the War Council in place of Sjt. Aziz Hajibhoy Lalji, who was arrested on Saturday last.

Inspector Baily of Gamdevi Police Station then said that he went to Chowpaty on Monday evening at 6-30 o'clock where a meeting was convened under the auspices of the "War Council" About 2,000 people had assembled there. He told the people first to disperse, as the meeting was held under the auspices of the "War Council," which was declared illegal. The accused and others insisted on going on with the meeting. Witness placed the accused and others under arrest and dispersed the meeting by force.

The accused refused to participate in the proceedings.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on two counts, viz: being the Secretary of the "War Council" which was declared illegal by Government notification dated the 14th inst. and assisting in the management of the "War Council," and sentenced him to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first count and six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 on the second count. If the fine was not paid three months' further imprisonment. The sentence to run concurrently.

SJT. BHUMGARA JAILED

—:o:—

Volunteers' G. O. C. Gets 9 Months' R. I.

Mr. Rustom Bhumgara, General Officer Commanding, Congress Volunteer Corps, was also sentenced to nine months imprisonment by Mr. Jangalwalla, on Tuesday. Inspector Chowdhary, examined by Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, said that the accused was made General Officer Commanding of the Congress Volunteer Corps in place of Jamiatsingh in September last. He directed the activities of the Congress volunteers. The volunteers did picketing work and maintained order in the congress meetings. The accused was present in the opening ceremony of the new Congress House at 10 a.m. on the 16th instant. The accused refused to participate in the proceedings remarking that as so many others were present in the opening ceremony of the Congress House, he too was present. He did not think it to be an offence. Besides as he thought that there was no justice in the British courts, he refused to take any part in the proceedings.

Inspector Bailey of the Gamdevi Police Station then said he saw the accused in the Chowpaty meeting on Monday evening. As the meeting was convened under the auspices of the "War Council" which was an illegal body he told the people to disperse. The accused insisted in addressing the meeting. He therefore placed the accused under arrest.

"CHOWPATTY SEA BELONGED TO INDIA."

When asked by the court if he had anything to say, the accused refused to take part in the proceedings but said the Chowpatty sea belonged to India and if they went there to hold a meeting, there was no offence. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment for his being a member of an unlawful assembly and six months rigorous imprisonment for assisting in its activities and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default three months' further imprisonment. The sentence to run concurrently.

SWADESHI CLOTH ON CREDIT?

—:o:—

To Dealers of Foreign Cloth.

Arrangements are being made to give on credit to those shopkeepers and dealers in Bombay (for the present) who hold stock of foreign cloth either sealed by local Congress or which the owners want to exchange for Swadeshi cloth, a quantity of Swadeshi mill-made cloth of about the same value as that of the stock of foeign cloth held by each dealer on the security of such stock of foreign cloth in exchange for the Swadeshi mill-made cloth offered.

Those shop-keepers and dealers who want to take advantage of the above facility, are requested to communicate with or see Mr. N. B. Parulekar, Byculla Bridge, Bombay, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. daily on and from Thursday the 23rd instant.—A. P.

Released and Rearrested.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Paresh Mukherjee, Tarapado Banerjee and Murari Mukherjee who were arrested in connection with the Dalhousie Square Bomb outrage were discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The first two were rearrested under the Bengal Ordinance.—A. P.

Arrest regarding Khulna Bomb Outrage.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

A boarding house in North Calcutta was searched to-day and Shibapado Bose a student of the Medical College arrested in connection with the bomb outrage at Khulna police station.—A. P.

Simla—The following communique is issued: His Majesty the King has expressed his wish that on the 11th November this year, in order to commemorate the Armistice, there should once again be a complete cessation of all normal business throughout the British Empire during the two minutes' silence commencing at 11 a.m. but that rail and water transport should not be suspended.—A. P.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO WRECK PUNJAB MAIL.

—:o:—

Engine's Front Wheels Leave Track.

Mysterious Finds on Line.

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

An attempt is alleged to have been made to wreck the Punjab Mail on Sunday between Bina and Jhansi. The driver of the Punjab Up Mail noticed that the engine was running unsteadily and stopped his train. It was discovered that the two front wheels of the engine had left the track. Some railway officials were travelling by the Mail. After investigation it was discovered that for some distance along the rails there was a deposit of white powder and there were acid stains on the side of rails. It is believing that a slab of guncotton was used in an attempt to derail the train. As a result of this accident the mail arrived over an hour and a half late at Lahore.—A. P.

A FRACAS IN FARIDPUR JAIL.

About 30 Prisoners and a few Warders Injured.

FARIDPUR, Oct. 20.

Political prisoners in Faridpur Jail, about fifteen in number, are alleged to have attacked a warder on duty on the afternoon of October 17 and severely assaulted him. It is alleged that, later, these men were joined by detenus, that all of them refused to disperse when called upon to do so, that they took up a defiant attitude and they were therefore forc into their respective wards. As a result of this, about 30 of them were slighily injured in addition to several of the warders.

It is understood that those of the prisoners who had taken part in the disturbance will be prosecuted. At about 1-30 p.m. several Public Works Mistris were whitewashing the walls of the ward occupied by the political prisoners using bamboo ladders. Some of the latter began to climb up the ladder, whereupon a warder on duty asked them not to do so, inasmuch as it was an offence under the jail code. This apparently annoyed the prisoners who, it is alleged assaulted the warder.—A. P.

NAVJIVAN SABHA AT BROACH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Oct. 20.

Some youths of the city established Navjivan Sabha on the 17th October. The object of the association is to give new life to the Congress activities. Yesterday several prabhat pheries assembled at the Sonari Mahal where the ceremony of saluting the national flag was performed with great enthusiasm. The Ninth Ordinance of the Viceroy has given a stimulus to the Congress activities. The picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth is conducted as vigorously as usual. The Sevashram is still guarded by the police.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

Sjt. Motilal Vin and Sjt. Najukkal Choksi were brought up for trial before the First Class City Magistrate, Mr. Fernandez, but the trial was postponed to the 25th October. Sjt. Narielwala, the Fourth Dictator, will be tried on the 24th instant.

Muhammedan Sporting Club, Calcutta

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

With the close of the current session of the Muhammedan Sporting Club, Calcutta, completes the successful 40th year of its existence, and during this period it has played a remarkable part in fostering the sporting activities of the Muslim gentlemen, not only in Bengal, Assam and Behar, but also of a much wider area. Thus was summed up the present position of his Club by Mr. Syed Ahmad Rashid, Hony. Secretary, Muhammedan Sporting Club.

His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson Governor of Bengal and His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal had been pleased to accept the patronage of the Muhammedan Sporting Club.

It is indeed gratifying to mention that there had been an appreciable increase in the number of members during the session under review. This, said Mr. S. A. Rashid, is an adequate proof that the Club has impressed the utility and advantage of corporate life upon the students and the general members of our community. The Hony. Secretary expressed his thanks to the leading European, Hindu and Mahommedan gentlemen who from time to time helped Mr. Rashid in fostering the interests of their only Muslim Sporting Club in Bengal.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Questions Remitted to Committees.

PLEA FOR CHEAPER PRESS MESSAGES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Rugby.—As the heads of delegations to the Imperial Conference have completed their preliminary discussions on the whole agenda, various questions have now been remitted to Committees. The Committee on Communication received a deputation from the Empire Press Union which urged cheaper rates for press messages throughout the Empire.

The Committee on International relations discussed among other matters Colonial Laws Validity Act in the light of the report of the Conference on operation of dominion legislation. The Committee on arbitration and disarmament discussed the draft disarmament convention designed to bring the League Covenant into accord with Kellogg Pact.

The Committee on Civil Aviation held its first meeting, and passed a resolution of sympathy in regard to the R101 tragedy and discussed the progress of heavier-than-air activities since the last Conference, and the Committee of Egonomic Co-operation considered in broad outline the system as applicable to United Kingdom wheat imports.—B. O. W.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA LEAGUE.

—:o:—

MR. ERULKAR ELECTED TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Mr. D. S Erulkar has been elected to the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of India League, replacing Mr. Polak who resigned owing to disagreement with the League's policy Mrs. Brijlal Nehru has also joined the Executive.—Reuter.

RUMOUR OF ALL-ROUND 10 PER CENT. IMPORT DUTY.

—:o:—

Mr. Snowden's Emphatic Denial

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Mr. Snowden, speaking at Manchester, referring to the rumour that Government was considering an all-round ten per cent import duty for revenue purposes, said that no Government in which he was in charge of national finances would ever seriously consider such a proposal.—Reuter.

SIR T. V. ACHARIAR'S NEW POST.

—:o:—

Elected to General Assembly of International Institute of Commerce.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Rome.—Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly of International Institute of Agriculture, the only office falling to any part of the British Empire.—Reuter.

Charged with being in possession of Explosives.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Sunirmal Sen a graduate in Science, and five other young Bengalis were placed on trial before the Special Tribunal at Alipore to-day on a charge of being in possession of certain explosive substances and conspiracy. They were arrested at Sarisabari station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and accompanying them was a woman named Manorama Ghosh. Sunirmal is alleged to have made a statement beofre the Magistrate connecting others with the crime.—A. P.

ADMINISTRATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANDATE TERMS.

Britain's Statement on Palestine.

"PROMOTING INTERESTS OF BOTH JEWS AND ARABS THE AIM." .....

Dr. Weizmann's Protest: "Effecting change in Practice of 1922 Policy", says he.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Government has issued a statement of policy on Palestine in which it makes plain its intention to administer Palestine in accordance with the terms of the mandate as approved by the Council of the League of Nations. The statement says: "It must be realised that it is useless for Jewish leaders to press Government to conform to their policy as regards, for example, immigration and land, or to the aspirations of the more uncompromising sections of Zionist opinion. It is equally useless for Arab leaders to maintain demands for a form of Constitution which will render it impossible for Government to carry out the double undertaking to Palestinian Jews and non-Jews". Government declares that its aim is to promote interests of both sections in a manner consistent with the obligations which the mandate imposes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Government, reaffirming the policy outlined in Mr. Churchill's statement of 1922, now intends to establish a Legislative Council on the lines indicated therein. The Council will consist of the High Commissioner and ten official and twelve unofficial members. More methodical agricultural development is necessary, and that alone will enable an additional Jewish agricultural settlement consistently with the Mandate. It is impossible to forecast when it will be possible to reduce the severely-felt Palestinian expenditure on security forces. Palestine has reached a critical moment and only the closest co-operation between Government and Arab and Jewish leaders can prevent it from drifting to a situation imperilling the interests of both the parties. Government, therefore, appeals to the Arabs to recognise the facts and to the Jews to recognise the necessity of making concession as regards the independent separatist ideals which have been developed in some quarters in connection with the Jewish home.

DR. WEIZMANN'S RESIGNATION.

Dr. Weizmann is resigning Presidency of the Zionist World Organisation and the Jewish Agency and is convoking a Congress of both bodies.

DISSATISFIED WITH STATEMENT.

Dr. Weizmann, in his letter of resignation to Lord Passfield, expresses dissatisfaction at the Government's new statement of policy which, he says, will effect a profound change in the practice of the 1922 policy. He says it goes a long way towards denying the rights and sterilising the hopes of Jews with regard to the National Home in Palestine.—Reuter.

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITY IN BIHAR.

—:o:—

Bihar P. C. C. Report.

The following is a summary of the Congress work for the week ending Oct. 10, published by the Provincial Congress Committee:—

The work of village organisation has been going on in many parts of the province since the very beginning of the movement. During this month it received special attention. Saran Champaran, Monghyr and Muzafferpur have made serios efforts in this direction. Village Panchayat are being started in numbers and they are deciding civil disputes with great ease and satisfaction to the parties concerned. During the last six months, it is reported not a single case went to the law court in Dharhar circle of Monghyr District. Panchyats have been established in most of the villages of Ekma, Maharaj Ganj Sonpur, Darali, Guthani and Mairwa thanas of Saran. The Panchayat of Darali thana alone decided 40 cases during the last fortnight. It is certain that the resuscitation of village Panchayats will create new power and strength in the province.

The Government itself is realizing this and that is why efforts are being made to nip the movement in the bud. An illustration of this may be found in the arrest of 33 persons in the Jogapatti thana of Champran, whose only fault was that they had taken upon themselves the decision of certain cases brought to them.

ARRESTS.

During this week there were 334 arrests in the province. Among these as many as 35 were arrested in connection with the non-payment of Choukidari tax in the district of Saran alone. Those arrested include old men of 65 and children of 10 to 12 years of age also. Thirty three persons were arrested in Jagapatti thana of Champaran in connection with the establishment of village Panchayats. District wise the arrests were as follows:—

Bhagalpur 32, Saran 71, Monghyr 56, Champaran 51, Patna 21, Muzafferpur 20, Darbhanga 17, Gaya 9, Patna town 5, Santhal Pergana 2, Total 334.

This brings the Provincial total to 9261.

PROMINENT PERSONS ARRESTED.

Among the arrested the more prominent were:—Sjt. Sasibhusan Ray, Secretary Siwan Congress Commitee Sjt. Jaleshwar Singh, President Gopalganj Congress Committee, Sjt. Basudeo Singh, Darbhanga, Sjt. Jagananda Jha, Bhagalpur, Sjt. Rashbihari Lall, Secretary Bhagalpur District Congress Committee, Sjt. Upendra Mukerjee, Sjt. Shyam Narain Singh, Sjt. Chakerdher Jha, Sjt. Kuldip Sahib, Sjt. Bhola Singh, Secretary Amerpur Congress Committee, Sjt. Bishundeo Singh, Lakhisarai, Sjt. Surendra Prasad Singh, Ghasant circle Monghyr, Sjt. Sjt. Ramkrishna Singh Sidh Jathedar, Barbigha, Sjt. Jitendra Singh Raxaul, Sjt. Surendra Narain Singh Asst. Secretary Patna town Congress Committee and Sjt. Baldeo Saran Singh.

Sjt. Baldeo Saran Singh has been arrested because he has let out his house to the Patna Town Congress Committee on rent. Five voltinteers were arrested on the Sonupr railway platform because they had the hardthood to sing national songs.

BOYCOTT MONTH.

The boycott month continued to be observed as before. Volunteers have been constantly regularly patrolling every where in the streets on the roads and in the bazars. Batches of them have been going about from village to village preaching boycott of cloths and British goods and arranging bonfires of foreign cloth by the villagers themselves.

PICKETING.

Picketing of liquor and Ganja shops continue as usual. It has been restarted now at Madhubani also where it has been temporarily suspended. No doubt there has been some slackness in some places on account of partly the forcible occupation of Volunteers camps by the Police and partly the engrossment due to the Puja and picketing has been suspended in a number of places notable in Patna District where picketing has been temporarily suspended at Mokemah in addition to a number of other places noted in our previous report. Picketing of liquor and Ganja shops has been suspended at Deoghar also where all the volunteers have been diverted to patrolling in connection with the boycott of Foreign cloth and British goods. At all other places picketing has been going on specially in the districts of Saran, Champran, Muzfferpur, Dharbhanga, Bhagalpur and Monghyr where almost every liquor and Ganja shop is being picketed. These picketers sometimes get sound thrashing.

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